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[From the Dublin Nation.]

Cleburne.

How far and fast the autumn blast
Bears the dead leaves o'er the ground:
As fast and far has the hand of war
Strewed our country's brave around!
And their nameless graves are the ocean's caves,
The forest and mountain Glen,
Where the vulture screams as the angry streams
Are hiding the bones of men!
And what anguished cries
From the South arise,
For the brave ones fallen in vain?
While the victor North
Rings peans forth,
And exults in her broad domain!

As fire suppressed in Versuvius' breast,
The latent fires of crime
In the human frame pulse on the same,
Till fanned by the storms of time;
As the lava fold swept uncontrolled,
Where Pompeii's glories shone,
So the awakened rage of a Vandal sage
When freedom is o'erthrown!
And we'll look in tears,
Through long years,
For the brightness shrouded o'er,
But the golden rays
Of her halcyon days
Shall return to the land no more!

Then fling the horde their base award—
Their chief his triumphal crown;
Place vile deceit in the judgment seat,
Where honor is trampled down;
Give a paltry bribe to the hired scribe,
To the venal bard his fee;
But him who draws in a righteous cause
A freeman's sword give me!
Though his bones should bleech
On the sea-washed beach,
Though his grave be the lowly mound,
His name shall chime
Through the halls of time,
And swell through the deep profound!

Ye brave *en masse*, who fall and pass
To the leaden halls of death,
There are palms for the dew, but alas for you,
Not a leaf from the victor's wreath!
But I sing of one whose glory shone
Like a meteor, bright and grand,
Who gave his name to the trump of fame,
And his blood to a generous land!
The festive toast,
The soldier's boast,
The type of a martial age!
The foe of wrong,
The soul of song,
And the light of a future page!

The base grow bold for power and gold,
The vain through fear and scorn;
The good wax strong in their hate of wrong:
But he was a warrior born.
From his eagle glance, and stern "Advance!"
And his action, swift as thought,
The rank and file from his own fair ilse
Their courage electric caught,
As the whirlwind's path
Shows its fiercest wrath
Through the lordliest forest pines,
So the deepest wave
Of the fallen brave
Told where Cleburne crossed their lines.

On Richmond's plain his captive train
Outnumbered the host he led,
And he won his stars on that field of Mars
Where the glorious Johnston bled!
'Twas his to cope, while a ray of hope
Illum'd his flag—and then
'Twas his to die, while that "flag flew high"
In the van of chivalric men!
Nor a braver host
Could Erin boast,
Nor than he a more gallant Knight,
Since the peerless Hugh
Crossed the Avon dhu,
And Bagnal's host affright.

There were eyes afar that watched your star,
As it rose with the "Southern Cross,"
There were hearts that bled when its course was sped,
And Old Ireland felt your loss!
While her flowers shall blow or her waters flow
Through Shannon, Suir and Lee,
The patriot's song shall roll along,
Their winding waves for thee!
And they'll tell with pride,
How Cleburne died,
In the land of the "free and the brave,"
How his sword of might
Was a beam of light,
Though it led to an exile's grave. D.

The name of Patrick Cleburne, Lieutenant General in the Confederate army, is one which should not be forgotten in the military annals of our race. He was the hero of over thirty pitched battles, and the number of minor actions in which he participated is beyond precedent. He was distinguished for decision and intrepidity, and almost every movement committed to his Division was successful. He received the incessant congratulations of the southern press, and was several times complimented by the Confederate congress. After the death of Jackson, he got the *sobriquet* of "The Stonewall of the South," for he was to the Army of the Tennessee, what Jackson was to that of Virginia; but most of all, he was tender and generous to the vanquished, and, as Ferguson says: "Kindly Irish of the Irish." He lies in a lonely grave in the village of Columbia, Tennessee, whither he was borne after the battle of Franklin by one of his officers. I know I have not done justice to his memory, but history will not consign his name to oblivion. Biding her consideration, let the foregoing be a leaf let to his memory.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FIRE IN DANVILLE.—DANVILLE, VA., March 28. About 11 o'clock last night the planing mills of Messrs. Linn & Co. on the east side of the canal, were discovered to be on fire, which communicated to the Danville woolen factory adjoining, thence to the stores of Messrs. Brown & Jetter, Cairo & Co., Yates, William Robinson, Hickson & Brother, and several small buildings on main street, all of which were consumed. Loss very heavy. Total amount of insurance supposed to be from sixty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars.—Loss estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars.

DANVILLE, March 27.—The factory was insured for thirty thousand dollars. Most of the losses covered by insurance. Loss one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All business houses.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The following statement shows the total amount of vacant United States public lands in the late Confederate States:

Alabama	6,732,058 08	acres.
Mississippi	4,760,736 03	"
Louisiana	6,228,102 45	"
Arkansas	9,298,012 70	"
Florida	19,379,635 61	"

NOVEL MODE OF SMUGGLING.—One of the Government revenue detectives on the Canadian frontier writes to the Commissioner of Customs that the smugglers have laid pipes across the St. Lawrence river, and are engaged in pumping whisky from Canada into the United States.

THE TEXAS CONVENTION—THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Texas Convention has adopted a substitute for the majority report, declaring the ordinance of secession null and void, acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and renouncing the right to secede. It is reported that an ordinance has been adopted permitting the Legislature to pass a stay law in judgment for debts for four years; conditions—interest and quarter principal to be paid each year. The Judiciary Committee has reported an ordinance protecting Confederate civil and military officers from criminal and civil process for imprisonment or injury of personal property.

The Southern Pacific Railroad directors have concluded to contract with a French company to extend the road west of Marshall, Texas, and have concluded an arrangement to complete the connections between Shreveport and Marshall in time to ship the present crop. The Legislature has taken measures to provide payment on accrued and that to accrue in the State.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Woodward delivered his decision in the case of Maltsby *vs.* Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, that bonds held by non-residents are liable to State taxation.

The Georgia Legislature has passed the stay law over the Governor's veto, and a law punishing horse stealing and burglary with death.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Veto Message of the President.

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means for their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the constitution of the United States. I am therefore constrained to return it to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than federal citizenship. It does not purport to give these classes of persons any *status* as citizens of States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of federal citizenship is with Congress.

The right of federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born, already are, by virtue of the constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unpresented in Congress, at this time it is sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States? Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States?—Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction?

It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of civil rights? Those rights proposed to be conferred by the bill are, by federal as well as State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benfits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the constitution of the United States.

The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he, who coming from abroad, has, to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a government to which he voluntarily entrusts "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Yet it is now proposed by a single legislative enactment, to confer the right of citizenship upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of "good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes, so made citizens, "in every State and Territory of the United States." These rights are "To make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property," and to have "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens." So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and black races is attempted to be fixed by the federal law, in every State of the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of these can any State ever exercise any power of discrimination between the different races.

In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races. By the statutes of some of the States, Northern as well as Southern, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of blacks, that "marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States, and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting and regarded as an offense against public decorum."

I do not say this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites.

I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races, in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races? Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State, concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances, and the safety and well-being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not federal restraints; as, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts, there is a federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contract; and as to crimes, that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law; and as to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender.

But where can we find a federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate, as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations, and natural persons, in the right to hold real estate?

If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this Bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subjects of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to color or race, shall have the right to sit as a juror or judge, to hold any office, and, finally, to vote "in every State and Territory in the United States." As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them, the law making power is the federal power; but as to the States no similar provision exists vesting in Congress the power "to make rules and regulations" for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares "that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punisment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put, or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime committed against law upon the persons or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of the *right* to hold property. It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State Legislature. It is therefore assumed that under this section members of State Legislatures who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill; that Judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms; and that Marshals and Sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes, sanctioned by State laws and issued by State judges, in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose.

The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, if you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that over such a subject-matter, the State law is paramount, and "under color" of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment! I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end, without invading the immunities of legislators, always important to be preserved in the interest of public liberty, without assailing the independence of the judiciary; always essential to the preservation of individual rights, and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers; always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be, in this respect, not only anomalous but unconstitutional; for the constitution guarantees nothing with certainty, if it does not insure to the several States the right of making and executing laws in regard to all matters arising within their jurisdiction, subject only to the restriction that in cases of conflict with the constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, the latter should be held to be the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the district courts of the United States exclusive "cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act," and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of the United States of all civil and criminal cases "affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section." The construction which I have given the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial or deprivation of the rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights "in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State."

It stands, therefore, clear of doubt, that the offence and the penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State judge who, in the clear exercise of his functions as a judge, not acting ministerially, but judicially, shall decide contrary to this federal law. In other words, when a State judge, acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and federal law, and bound, according to his own judgment and responsibility, to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision, and converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer bound to decide according to the will of Congress.

It is clear that in States which deny to persons whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill any one of those rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them, will, by the provisions of the third section, come under the exclusive cognizance of the federal tribunals. It follows that if, in any State which denies to a colored person any one of all those rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of the State, murder, arson, rape, or any other crime, all protection and punishment through the courts of the State are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the federal courts. How is the criminal to be tried? If the offence is provided for and punished by federal law, that law, and not the State law, is to govern.

It is only when the offence does not happen to be within the purview of federal law that the federal courts are to try and punish him under any other law. Then resort is to be had to "the common law, as modified and changed" by State legislation, "so far as the same is not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States." So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violate its criminal laws, federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law.

The question here naturally arises from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section?—The constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States "shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects."

Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined; and the act of September 24, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the class enumerated in the above recited clause of the constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the constitution within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well to those that have as to those that have not been engaged in rebellion.

It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the constitution, as recently amended, to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the article declaring that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." It cannot, however, be justly claimed that, with a view to the enforcement of this article of the constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers.

Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exits within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be, any attempt to revive it, by the people or the States. If, however, any such attempt be made, it will then become the duty of the general government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this great constitutional law of freedom.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers shall be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories to appoint without limitation commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of *quasi* judicial duties. The fifth section empowers the commissioners so to be selected by the courts to appoint in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute warrants and other processes described by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police, in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, "as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged."

This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the commissioners is to only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud.—The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States and militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such manner as, while subsevrting the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies "for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner," "with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner," "in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises." All these fees are to be "paid out of the Treasury of the United States," whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate with the Marshal and District Attorney, (and necessarily with the Clerk, although he is not mentioned,) to any part of the district, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court "for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act;" and there the judge and the officers of the court must remain, upon the order of the President, "for the time therein designated."

The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, "to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act." This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill seem fraught with evil. The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now, suddenly, that relation is changed; and, as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced.—They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious.

Each has equal power in settling the terms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence; but labor is never so ignorant as not to nnderstand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to foment discord between the two races; for as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate.

In all our history, in all our experience as a people living under Federal and State law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish, for the security of the colored race, safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the general government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is, by the bill, made to operate in favor of the colored, and against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislatioh of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State—an absorption and assumption of power by the general government which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride towards centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the national government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the first of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States therein designated were and thenceforward should be free; and further, that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the protection of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the federal constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions—forty-two in number—which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1866.

An Honest Radical Witness.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who is vouched for by that paper as an "old-fashioned Abolitionist, who does not extenuate anything, or set down aught in malice," writing from Southern Arkansas, says:

"During a month's travel in this country—conversing with scores daily—I have heard less complaint and less denunciation of the Government than can be heard around the various corners of Vine and Fourth streets, in your city, in thirty minutes, by day-light—particularly of a Sunday morning. That there is an anxiety to know when, if ever, they are again to take their places in the Union as reconstructed States, is evident enough, but there is a modesty about this that does not ill-become a high-toned conquered enemy.

From all that I have been able to discover, I am satisfied that if the State of Arkansas was admitted into the Union to-day, with all the rights and privileges she ever enjoyed in it, except as to slavery, she would be much better governed in the year to come than she has been during the year which is past. It matters not to me now that her people have been in rebellion against the Government; they have been punished for that. Whether that punishment has been adequate to the crime committed, cannot be a question with any noble-minded victor, for she has cried "Enough!" If we are a magnanimous victor, really as powerful as we talk, we will not only let this fallen enemy "get up," but by brushing the dust from her soiled garment, try and make of her a fast friend. Her people, like other human beings, can and will appreciate words and acts of kindness. As a proof of this Henry Ward Beecher's sayings upon the subject of reconstruction have made him decidedly popular here. There is no living man who would be more cordially received and listened to with more respectful attention than he. This may be charged to selfish interested motives; but such suspicions, just now, when there are wounds to be healed, are far more dangerous to the good of the country than the helpless objects of them.

This is very different testimony from that given by the pack of political hacks, who, for partisan ends, are employed to slander the South and everything connected with her people. Of the condition of the free people, he says:

If some Christian effort is not soon put forth upon a gigantic scale, they will soon go the way of the North American Indians. One of their most ruinous vices is licentiousness. Who, that has been at all acquainted with the negroes under the slave system, does not know that it has been the practice among slaveholders to keep a strong plantation police, for the express purpose of preventing a corrupt, indiscriminate mingling of the sexes, that they might profit by the increase.—This barrier, created for such an ignoble end, is now removed, and the results are obvious. You will hardly see a negro infant in a day's journey.

There seems to be little or no care by the mothers for such off-spring as they do have. At one point I passed on the Ouachita, I was told that three negro infants had been found in the river within one week. What an account will our philanthrophists be able to give, if they fail to accomplish as much for the sake of humanity as the slaveholder did, with the same material, for the sake of dollars and cents.

But the most noteworthy part of his letter is the following—giving the lie, as it does, to the radical stories of Southern lawlessness:

Beside, you are not shut out from them now.—You are as safe there as here. You will not believe in the bugbear stories of persecution and danger in the South. Such things are only true to those who hunt for them. You can find bugbears here, as there, if you are so disposed.

[*Memphis Appeal.*

Romance of the War—Thrilling Adventurers of a Young and Beautiful Woman.

Among the many thrilling events of the late war none can exceed the adventures of Mrs. Loretta De Camp, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. De Camp, whose maiden name was Roach, was born in the West Indies in 1838, and is now about twenty-eight years of age. At an early period her parents moved to the United States and settled in the parish of St. James, Louisiana. The current of her life ran smoothly on, until the outbreak of the war for Southern independence, when, fired by enthusiasm in, as she thought, the cause of liberty, she donned the male attire and was among the first to rush to arms. Raising a company of cavalry and equipping it at her own expense, she proceeded to Virginia and there served for eight months on the Peninsula, under the command of the celebrated Col. Dreux, before her sex was discovered.

When this occurred she was at once mustered out and ordered home. Instead of obeying the order she proceeded to Columbus, Kentucky, and was serving with General Polk at the evacuation of that place. She proceeded to Island No. 10, but not being satisfied with the manner in which affairs were conducted there, she left and went to Fort Pillow, where she was elected first Lieutenant in Captain Phillips' Company of Independent Tennessee Cavalry. With her company she proceeded to Corinth, and reported to General A. S. Johnston. At the battle of Shiloh Captain Phillips fell mortally wounded, and the command then devolved on her. While gallantly leading her company in a charge, she was twice wounded and carried from the field. After the retreat to Corinth she was taken to New Orleans for surgical treatment, and when the city fell into the Federal hands she was amongst those taken prisoner. After a continement of several months she was paroled and soon after exchanged.

Proceeding at once to Richmond, the disguised female soldier was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the Adjutant General's department, and ordered to report to Gen. Marcus J. Wright, commanding the district of Atlanta. Upon reporting she was assigned to duty with the Provost Marshal, as chief of detective and military conductor. Serving for several months in this capacity, she met Maj. DeCamp, of the 3d Arkansas Cavalry, to whom she was engaged to be married previous to the war. The ceremony was then performed at Atlanta, and from the dashing Lieut. Roach she was transformed into to the sober Mrs. Maj. DeCamp. From this time her services ceased as an officer in the field and she was engaged in secret service—sometimes in the Confederacy, again in England, and then in Canada. In 1864 she spent several months traveling in the United States, and even went so far as the Sioux country in Minnesota.—Her husband, who was taken prisoner in the fall of 1863, while serving with his regiment in Georgia, was carried to New York. After a long and arduous seige she at length succeded in getting him paroled in January, 1865, but he lived only eight days after his release from prison. Subsequent to the death of her husband (in January, 1865,) she proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, to watch over the interests of the Confederate prisoners confined at Camp Chase.

After the final collapse of the Confederacy, Mrs. De Camp remained in the North until January, when she returned to her home in Louisiana; but remaining there only a few days she proceeded to Memphis, and purchased a stock of goods which were shipped on the ill-fated steamer Miami, which was blown up on the Arkansas in February. She was one of the two ladies who were saved, but with the sacrifice of all her baggage and goods.—By an unfortuate oversight on the part of her merchants, her goods were not insured, and, consequently, she lost her all.

Mrs. De Camp is now in this city, and sojourning at the Southern Hotel. Many who served in the Confederate army, will remember the dashing Lieut. Roach, of whom so much was said in Mobile and Selma, in 1863. Our space will not permit a full recital of her adventures.

[*St. Louis Republican.*

[From the Sun and Times.]

In Memory of the Confederate Dead.

COLUMBUS, GA., March 10, 1866.

Messrs. Editors: The ladies are now, and have been for several days, engaged in the sad but pleasant duty of ornamenting and improving that portion of the city cemetery, sacred to the memory of our gallant Confederate dead, but we feel it an unfinished work unless a day be set apart annually for its especial attention. We cannot raise monumental shafts, and inscribe thereon their many deeds of heroism, but we can keep alive the memory of the debt we owe them, by at least dedicating one day in each year to embellishing their humble graves with flowers.

Therefore, we beg the assistance of the press and the ladies throughout the South, to aid us in our efforts to set apart a certain day, to be observed from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and be handed down through time, as a religious custom of the country, to wreathe the graves of our martyred dead with flowers. We would propose the —— day of April, as at that time our land may be truly called the "land of flowers." Let every city, town and village join in the pleasant duty; let all be alike remembered, from the heroes of Manassas to those who expired amid the death throes of our hallowed cause. We'll crown alike the honored resting places of the immortal Jackson, in Virginia, Johnson, of Shiloh, Cleburne, in Tennessee, and the host of gallant privates who adorned our ranks—all did their duty, and to all we owe our gratitude.

Let the soldier's grave, for that day at least, be the Southern Mecca, to whose shrine her sorrowing women, like pilgrims, may annually bring their grateful hearts and floral offerings. And when we remember the thousands who were buried with "their martial cloaks around them," without christian ceremony of interment for their beloved bodies, we would invoke the aid of the most thrilling eloquence throughout the land, to inaugurate this custom, by delivering on the appointed day this year, an eulogy on the unburied dead of our glorious Southern army. They died for their country. Whether their country had, or had not, the right to demand the sacrifice, is no longer a question of discussion with us. We leave that for the future nation to decide. That it was demanded, that they nobly responded, and fell holy sacrifices upon their country's altar, and are thereby entitled to their country's gratitude, none will deny.

The proud banner under which they rallied in defanse of the noblest cause for which our heroes fought, or trusting woman prayed, has been furled forever. The country for which they suffered and died has no name or place among the nations of the earth. Legislative enactments may not now be made to do honor to their memories—but the veriest radical that ever traced his geneology back to the deck of the *May Flower*, could not deny us the simple privilege of paying honor to those who died defending the life, honor and happiness of the

SOUTHERN WOMEN.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

The "Nation."

If straws show which way the wind blows, words are equally indicative of the way that oligarchy tends. The Northern Press and people have many expressions born of these latter days, when ancient principles have become defunct. Among the words of almost universal prevalence this word "Nation" is the more conspicuous. John C. Calhoun, than whom no man is more unjustly maligned or so strangely misunderstood, as far back as 1849, detected the outcropping of centralization, as foreshadowed by this very word in its application to the Federal Union. Since his day, the whole North has joined in the chorus, and made it the slogan of "strong government."

We never were so firmly pursuaded of the great Carolinian's patriotism and prophetic genius as in this very day and generation. He was a true lover of his country, and a true Republican, a very zealot, if you will, in maintaining its honor, faith and freedom. He knew that the only danger of a disruption of the Union came from those who, formerly Abolitionists, are now termed Radicals. All honest men can see for themselves how little love for the Union ever existed among them, and the sad conviction which forced Lt. Gov. Cowper, of Virginia, to contrast, the Southern love for the Constitution with the Radical hate of that instrument, is beginning to work wonders with many of the same stamp.

Mr. Calhoun observed in 1849 that as far as the word "Nation" was concerned, that neither truth nor real meaning lurked in it. He declared that such perversion of language tended to consolidate the Government and produce a wrong impression. When the Constitution was formed the word "national" was not employed, and it was diligently eschewed by Washington and the founders. They speak, said Mr. Calhoun, they speak of the "*General Government of the Federal Union*," but struck out "nation" in all places; and the preamble to the Constitution reads: "*We, the People of the United States.*" We are not a nation, and the word was never heard until the Abolition frenzy began.

MILD WINTERS.—The *Gazette du Midi*, a French journal, publishes some facts respecting winters remarkable for their mildness. In 1172, 1289, 1421 and 1527, the trees in January were already in leaf, and the birds had begun to build their nests in the branches. In 1538 the gardens were filled with flowers on the 1st of February, and in Paris swimming parties were organized.—The winter of 1763 was very rigorous throughout France, but this remarkable fact was observed, that at the town of Sables d'Olonne (Vendee), and six leagues around, the months of December, 1862 and January, 1763, were exempt from cold, while elsewhere the weather was very severe, and the mouth of the Loire frozen. That occurrence was remarked by the learned Le Condamine, who was then at Sable d'Olonne; he called the attention of men of science to the fact, but the reasons could never be ascertained. The mild winters of 1807, 1822 and 1853 had no pernicious effect on the crops.

MR. STEPHENS AND THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.—A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger asserts that Mr. Stephens' final acceptance of the Georgia Senatorship was in consequence of an assurance from high officials in that city that he would be admitted to his seat, and the President is determined to do his best to secure that admission. His case is not an isolated one.

STATE NEWS.

MAJ. GEE.—The trial of this gentleman is still going on in Raleigh. The *Sentinel* speaks very highly of the ability and zeal of Col. Holland, the counsel of Maj. Gee, and also of the Judge Advocate. That paper seems to think that when the witnesses for the defence are heard, their testimony will exculpate Maj. Gee from all blame.

MILTON AND THE FREEDMEN.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says that in Milton there is no ill will existing between the whites and blacks. The mails are carried by a freedman (the only colored contractor in the Union) appointed upon the recommendation of the citizens. Two Schools, taught by two free negroes, are in successful operation, whose father was a citizen of the State by legislative act, and was formerly a slave owner, and has now the most extensive cabinet shops in the place. All this, too, in a town that *has never had a Bureau office in it* (except one Sunday,) *nor any troops stationed there.*

N. C. BONDS.—We are glad to find that North Carolina old sixes are on the advance. They had run down below 75, when the Legislature came to the rescue. After the passage of the funding bill they began to rise. They now command in New York 83½ to 84. U. S. sixes in New York are quoted at 104¾.—*Sentinel.*

We see it stated in the Washington papers, that the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of this State, has been pardoned by the President within the past week. Mr. W. was President of the State Convention in 1861.

MAILS FOR THE WEST.—There is no mail between Morganton and Asheville. All mail matter designed for the trans-mountain country, should be sent *via* Lincolnton, N. C., or Greenville, S. C.

We learn from the *Sentinel*, that the young ladies of Raleigh contemplate, at an early date, giving a concert, for the purpose of assisting the patriotic designs of their sisters of Winchester.

The Tarboro' *Southerner* is enthusiastic over an amateur Theatrical exhibition at Rocky Mount. It speaks in high terms of the display of native talent.

Only seventeen miles now remain uncompleted on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.

GOV. VANCE.—This gentleman having settled in Charlotte, has formed a copartnership for the practice of law, under the style of Vance, Dowd and Johnston.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, late of the Confederate Army, was arrested in

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 5, 1866.

Mischievous Misstatements.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. S. S. Ashley, in reply to our article of the 25th inst.

We said then that "Mr. Ashley no doubt did not desire wilfully to misrepresent the action of the County Court of Sampson, but in a blind zeal for the negro, and a wish to assist the Radicals in their contest with the President, he has been lead into a misstatement, which his official position gives weight to at the North." It will be seen by a reference to the letter of Mr. Ashley, that we are borne out in this statement.

He says he did not intend the letter for publication, which is doubtless true, but the letter was published; "neither," say Mr. Ashley, "was it an *official* statement." We quote from the *New York Evening Post*: "But while we write, a letter comes to us from another part of the South, which brings a sadly different story. Mr. S. S. Ashley, *Superintendent of Schools for the National Freedmen's Relief Association*," (the italics are ours,) writes to the *Secretary of that Society* from Wilmington, North Carolina." Are we justified in saying that it was an *official* communication? "Such a statement as that of Mr. Ashley," continues the paper, "which we should not print except on the authority of a responsible person, shows that the Civil Rights Bill, now before the President, is a necessary precaution, as yet, in the Southern States." Did we do injustice, in saying that Mr. Ashley was rendering assistance to the Radicals in their contest with the President? He may have done so unintentionally. We trust he did.

In regard to the duties of the County Court of Sampson, we respectfully refer Mr. Ashley to Chapter Five of the Revised Code. The first section of this chapter makes it "the duty of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to bind out, as apprentices, all orphans whose estates are of so small value, that no person will educate and maintain them for the profits thereof, and children whose fathers have deserted their families;" &c., and further, section third enacts that "the master or mistress shall provide for the apprentice diet, clothing, lodging, and accommodations fit and necessary, and such as are white, shall teach or cause to be taught, to read and write, and the elementary rules of arithmetic; and at the expiration of every apprenticeship, shall pay to each apprentice six dollars, and furnish him with a new suit of clothes and a new Bible." The section further provides, that when it shall appear that any apprentice is ill-used, or is not taught the trade, &c., to which he was bound, or that any white apprentice is not taught reading, &c., the Court may remove him and bind him to some other suitable person.

These provisions have been modified by the fourth section of an act passed by the late Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act concerning Negroes and Persons of Color or Mixed Blood," ratified on the 10th of March, 1866, which section is as follows:

Be it further enacted, That in all cases of apprenticeship of persons of color, under chapter five of the Revised Code, the master shall be bound to discharge the same duties to them as to white apprentices, and the words "as are white," in third section, line three, are hereby repealed, and the word "apprentice" shall be read after the word "such," in said line, &c.

It will be thus seen that our law makes the same provisions for the maintenance, education and morals of the black as it does for the white child. This subject had not only the careful consideration of the General Assembly, but of the Commission appointed by Gov. Holden, of which Mr. B. F. Moore, one of the ablest and most careful lawyers of the State, was Chairman, and the recommendation of this Commission was adopted, which we have quoted above. Does the native State of Mr. Ashley provide more carefully for black children than is done in North Carolina?

To answer Mr. Ashley's question, as to whether white children are bound out in the same manner, would be giving too much consideration to a slander implied in the interrogation. Courts elsewhere may know distinctions between persons, not recognized by law, but the judicial ermine of North Carolina is untarnished by a single blot, and Mr. Ashley will find, by a longer residence with us, that our Courts respect neither persons or color in their interpretation of the law or in its execution.

It is a matter of great regret that Mr. Ashley had not "awaited further information" before giving the weight of his *official* name to what he will find to be false, that these "children" were, "by unarmed and mounted police force, torn from their homes and carred to a forced and unnecessary apprenticeship." The damage done is irreparable. The prints which publish, with such greedy avidity, reports derogatory to the South, will not make a correction, even when informed of the injustice done. Such statements are the life of the Radical party,—the very meat and bread upon which they wax strong.

We are gratified, however, at the sentiments contained in the closing paragraphs of the letter, and regard it as a subject of congratulation to our community.

Mr. Ashley has it in his power to do great good among the class to which his labors are confined, and also be of incalculable benefit to our whole people. Let him labor to renew that affection the negro once had for his master; impress upon the black, that those who once owned them, among whom they have always lived, and upon whom they must in future depend, are better friends than any strangers can possibly be; that there is mutual dependence between the whites and blacks, for without honest, contented and reliable labor, the South will never recover from her present prostration, and the future welfare of this country is as much dependent upon our black as upon our white population; impress upon them the truths so forcibly put by the President in his veto, and especially the following:

"The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now, suddenly, that relation is changed; and, as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious."

Let him do this and teach them good morals, habits of industry and the value of character, and we may yet be thankful that he and his co-laborers have come amongst us.

But in the mean time he must permit us to believe that so far the influence of such missions here have been injurious. Feelings of distrust and hatred among the classes, have been encouraged, and many negroes who have heretofore had the confidence and respect of our people, have, acting under evil advice, justly forfeited both, and will ere long discover they have lost respect for themselves; that they have alienated those whom nature and nature's God intended should be their best friends. We accept the pledge given by Mr. Ashley, and earnestly pray that this humane purpose may be crowned with success.

The Peace Proclamation.

We publish elsewhere a telegram giving the gratifying intelligence that President Johnson has issued his proclamation announcing that peace has been restored to the country, and that the insurrection no longer exists in the Southern States. All honor to our noble President. He has, so far as the power exists in the Executive, restored the States lately at war with the General Government to their rights under the Constitution and the laws. The responsibility now rests with Congress alone. They must immediately decide whether we are States or Territories; whether the South accomplished what it undertook, the secession of the States.

The effect of the proclamation must be salutary upon every department of business and trade throughout the South. Everything going to fix the political *status* of the country satisfactorily, will encourage industry and stimulate trade. Renewed confidence in the friendship and protection of the Government, will foster kindly feeling and attachment among all classes of our people. While we have in the Executive chair, one who has shown his devotion for and determination to protect inviolate the Constitution of the Country, without regard to personal popularity or party success, with an eye single to the welfare of the whole country, we have much yet in the future to hope for. All honor then to the Patriot and Statesman.

Another Lesson of Congressional Morals.

Having given two lessons from the Senate, of the exalted and honorable state of morality existing in that body, we have thought a lesson or two from the House of Representatives might amuse, if not benefit our people.

The Senate having, by a partizan vote, ejected Mr. Stockton, it was necessary to elect, immediately, a Radical in his place in order to vote against the veto of the President, for it might be, without the assistance of this vote, the measure could not be carried by the required majority.

Immediately upon the announcement of the result in the Stockton case, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, Chairman of the committee of fifteen, the Reconstruction Committee, so-called, sends the following letter to Mr. Scovel. President of the New Jersey Senate:

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1866.

Hon. James M. Scovel, &c., &c.:

DEAR SIR: By all means hurry up your election. Give us no conservative. A radical like yourself or nothing. A Copperhead is better than a twaddler.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

We see here the spirit which controls the House of Representatives. From the position held by Mr. Stevens he should, at least, not seek to control the action of a State Legislature, but as Chairman of the important committee of reconstruction, should labor faithfully and honestly upon his legitimate duties, for few men ever had so great a responsibility upon their shoulders, and he will have to answer to future generations for its proper performance.

But we fear that the reconstruction of the Government, the return of confidence and fraternal feeling between the sections and the prosperity and glory of the country, are matters of secondary importance with the dominant party. "Elect," says Mr. Stevens, "a radical *like yourself*, or nothing." But Mr. Scovel proudly spits upon the appeal made to him by the partisan and insinuating proposition. The state of political morals have a higher standard in Trenton than in Washington. Mr. Stevens had better attend to the duties of Representative from Pennsylvania, than interfering with sentorial elections. Honor and truth have been already sufficiently outraged in this New Jersey election case, and for the credit of a common country, we truly hope with this last exhibition, it is at an end.

Petty Malice.

We feel very little like referring to unpleasant matters, when we see in the renewed evidences given by our noble President, that he is determined to carry out his plan of reconstruction, in spite of the fanaticism and rage of the Radicals.—The President has the cordial approval of every national man North and every honest man South, in his great work of reorganizing the Government, and Europe is loud in its commendation of the unselfish patriotism and enlarged statesmanship developed in the gigantic undertaking of Mr. Johnson.

The President labors under many difficulties unknown to his friends, and meets with opposition in quarters of which, probably, he is himself unconscious. We refer to officers in the civil and military departments of the Government. Many officers in the South doubtless, aware alike of their duties and our loyalty, and actuated by the feelings which ever prompt gentlemen in official and private stations, are doing all they can for the weal of the common country and the interests of those immediately under their charge. They are giving to President Johnson a cordial support, and in doing so they but pursue that course which truth and justice to us demand, and which their own consciences approve.

But from several anonymous letters written from this State, and particularly from this part of the State, we see that there are some amongst us who are willing and anxious to slander and vilify us at the expense of truth and decency, of official dignity and honor; and we desire respectfully to call the attention both of the Military and Bureau Chiefs in this State to these loose and unofficial statements of their subordinates, which are doing more than all other causes to make their departments unpopular and to check the returning feelings of kindness and affiliation of our people towards those of the North.

If our people are untrue in their allegiance to the Constitution; if they violate the military orders of the Government, or fail to comply with the regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau, let them be reported to the proper departments, and give them a hearing before the tribunals set up for our military government; but let no *separate* and false statements be permitted to be published in journals that not only desire wilfully to misrepresent us, but would prefer to undermine the foundations of the Constitution itself than, by doing justice to our section, jeopardize the success of party or endorse the confidence the President has manifested in us.

These false representations are made to readers already embittered to our section, who have nursed their wrath for years, because we held negroes in slavery, and their enmity has increased until it engulphs in its fanatical venom every feeling of humanity and sympathy, although the ostensible cause has ceased to exist.

Among other letters which have fallen under our eye, is one from Mr. W. H. H. Beadle, late Brevet-Lt.-Col. in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in this District, which for coarse, unfeeling and untruthful representation of the state of society and the loyalty of our people, is second to none, and has but the simple virtue of letting our people know to whom they are indebted for the slander.

Mr. Beadle came amongst us with hatred in his heart, and having remained sufficiently long to supply material for party success, he leaves a service which we feel assured will not suffer from the loss.

We have often heard complaint made that our people do not receive the officers in charge of the Southern departments with that courtesy and civility which is due them personally, or officially. This can hardly be wondered at when we have so many instances of the hostile feelings which actuates these men and their very great want of appreciation of us. Certainly Mr. Beadle must have felt complimented that so ignorant, prejudiced, embittered and disloyal community did not invite him to their family circles.

But in all candor, are men actuated by the feelings of hostility to the government and to us, exhibited in the letter we publish below, calculated to re-establish the popularity of the government, to render assistance to the President in his Herculean task, or to benefit the negro and make him the contented and harmonious laborer and good citizen which should be and doubtless was the object of the establishment of the Bureau? On the contrary, we regard such men as incendiaries who poison the Northern mind and corrupt a class in our midst upon whom our prosperity depends, and in whose moral and social welfare we are greatly interested. We sincerely hope we are rid of Mr. Beadle and forever. His letter is as follows:

[From the Utica Morning Herald.]

Things in Wilmington, North Carolina.

The following extract from a letter written by Brevet-Lt. Col. Beadle, late Provost Marshal of the 21st Congressional District of New York, to a friend in this city, clearly shows the feeling entertained by the citizens of the old North State toward the Government:

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17th, 1866.

My Dear W.—I am superintendent of this district, and have been administering justice, wholesale and retail, to freed people and white offenders against their rights, person and property. If I had time to give the whole relation, I would say something of the condition of things here.

Let it suffice, however, the radicals are right. Thaddeus Stevens last speech strikes me as being just right. You know North Carolina formerly stood very low in the scale of intelligence. Just take all that old ignorance and prejudice, with bad morals, and slow interest, and engraft upon it all the excitement of the war, the bitterness engendered by the shrewd leaders, from bad motives, the bad passions aroused, the effect of five years reign of terror which the war was to them, the ruined fortunes, desolated homes, loss of property by the war, and loss of currency (Confed), families broken up and embittered by casualties and the abolition of slavery, and you can reach only a faint idea of the present rancor, deep-seated hatred toward the Government, and mean disloyalty which actuates many of the people of this State.

I know what the words mean that I use, and I have reached my judgment sadly and unwillingly. Unless North Carolina improve her habits toward the free laborer, and her treatment of the question generally, she should not be admitted in for fifty years, or until a new class gets control.

There are Yankees and Union men here—good and true—but they do not rule. The local police or militia are in very many cases ably armed enemies.

The police force of this city, is the worst looking, most vulgar, dirty, brutal appearing class of men I ever saw, not in the criminal box. I prefer almost any fate rather than do an act so mean as to be arrested by such men. I should never have any self-respect afterwards. Into such hands must pass the execution of reinstated civil law.

W. H. H. B.

We regret exceedingly to be compelled to refer to these matters. None more than ourselves can desire to see the bickerings and jealousies between the sections at an end, and especially do we regret to witness daily the exhibitions of malice and ill will towards us by those whose official positions give weight and authority to their statements abroad. And while we are willing and desire to show all respect to those in authority, even those who have been, yet when they descend from their official positions to abuse and malign our people by anonymous or acknowledged communications in Northern papers, we regard our duty as clear and well defined. They may strike, but must receive in return.

Another Fire in Darlington.

We regret to learn that Darlington in South Carolina, was visited by another fire on last Saturday night. Some fifteen buildings were destroyed—most of them lawyers offices. This fire, we learn, occured near the scene of the late one, an account of which we have heretofore published.

ANOTHER FIRE.—We learn that a store at Lynchburg, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, was burned last Sunday night. We are informed that the store was pretty well filled with goods, but have not heard at what amount the loss is estimated.

The University.

We are under obligations to Ex-Governor Swain for a copy of the catalogue of the University of North Carolina, for the years 1864 '65 '66. We learn from it that the number of graduates since the beginning of the war, is as follows: In 1861, 80; 1862, 24; 1863, 8; 1864, 7; and 1865, 4. There has been since the foundation of this venerable Institution 1,720 graduates. The faculty now consists of twelve Professors and Tutors.—There are present sixty-five under-graduates to wit: Seniors, 3; Juniors, 9; Sophomores, 33; Freshmen, 20. There are also twelve law and eleven partial course students, making a total of eighty-eight.

We notice that five of the students are from this city, to wit; Sophomore Class, Geo. A. Thomas, and W. A. Wright, Jr.; Freshman Class, Thomas C. DeRosset, John McIlhenny and Platt D. Walker.

If there is one effect more deplorable than the others, resulting to our country from the late war, is that so many of our young men of the present generation will be compelled to grow up without the advantages of a liberal education. How much it behooves those few who are more fortunate, to labor zealously and unceasingly, to be able to meet in the future, the additional responsibilities devolving upon them.

Testimony of General Lee.

We surrender our space to-day, to the testimony of Gen. Lee before the Reconstruction Committee. No one will fail to read it carefully, and all will be impressed with the earnestness with which this great soldier and christian patriot entered into the late war, and having surrendered, how truly and nobly he has acted towards the Government, and the confidence he has in his fellow citizens, and his trust in their loyalty.

Those who have kept pace lately with the disgraceful and dishonest transactions occuring in Washington, will rise from the perusal of this plain and truthful statement of facts, with a better opinion of his fellow-man.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.—We have received from Mr. G. W. Williams, Harbor Master, a report of the arrivals of vessels in this port during the month of March, which will no doubt prove interesting to those who desire the welfare and commercial prosperity of our city. The number of vessels named in the report is much larger than we imagined, and goes to show that we are not far behind many of our sister Southern cities in commercial intercourse with the outside world. The report speaks for itself and does not require a more extended notice.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT

OF THE NUMBER OF VESSELS ARRIVED AT PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C., FOR THE MONTH ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1866.

Steamers,	10
Barques,	2
Brigs,	4
Schooners,	46
Total,	62

with an aggregate tonnage of ..... 14,882 tons
Of the above there arrived from foreign ports 4; and coastwise 58.

G. W. WILLIAMS,
Harbor Master.

The Freedmen's Code.

We shall begin the publication to-morrow or the day following, of the Code of Laws, reported by the commission, authorized by the Convention and appointed by the Provisional Governor, upon the subject of Freedmen, and passed by the late Legislature. They will be printed with great care and precision. We will complete the publication of the whole in time for their insertion in our next weekly issue.

We have received a letter from a highly esteemed friend in Rockingham, Richmond county, transmitting us money for the continuance of subscription for the *Daily Journal*. He informs us that we may look for many new subscribers from that section as soon as the people realize something from their crops, but at present they have little or no money and business is unusually dull.

The want of money and the general stagnation in all branches of industry, are having a deleterious influence upon all business undertakings, and newspapers have also to contend with a want of mail facilities, but as long as we are cheered and aided by kind friends, as the one who sends us material assistance from Rockingham, we will continue to make the *Journal* a welcome visitor, and shall do all in our power to render it more and more worthy the patronage of its friends.

It is useless to add, we would be pleased to hear from our friend often. Can't he let us know how the good people of his county are getting on?—Our readers in the upper parts of the State are interested in knowing the crop prospects and business success of their friends in the lower counties, and *vice versa*. We are endeavoring to get up a correspondence from various counties, so that we can be advised at all times of the progress and prospects of our people under the new order of things and the changed system of labor. Our friends therefore in the several counties of the State, are invited to correspond liberally with us.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

The following letter was writen by a gentleman whose Union principles rendered the climate of Florida rather uncongenial to him during the late rebellion, in consequence of which he left the State and was appointed by President Lincoln Consul at Matamoras Mexico. The letter was addressed to Hon. David S. Walker, Governor of Florida, and was published in the *Commonwealth*, Quincy, Fla., and we copy it because it refers to the trial of Maj. John H. Gee, now progressing before a Military Commission in this City, when anything connected with the trial, or with the prisoner, are listened to with interest:—

TALLAHASSEE, March 17, 1866.

To His Excellency, David S. Walker, Governor of Florida:

SIR:—On my recent return from being a refugee on account of the late wicked rebellion, I was grieved to learn that Dr. John Gee, of Gladsden County, was being tried for his cruelty to Federal prisoners, while in command at the military prison, Salisbury, N. C. I know nothing of the facts, but I know the *man*, have known him *well* and *long*. He was Assistant Surgeon in Gen. Liegh Read's brigade, Florida war, in 1840 and 41, and beloved by all who shared his acquaintance. In the Fall of 1850, when about to return from California, the cholera was raging fearfully at Sacramento City. (Such distress I never knew.) Dr. John Gee threw himself and his fortune into the breach, for weeks not even undressing his person, gathering some from the streets, providing them with rooms, blankets, and nursing, at his own expense, not even noticing their names. I wish I had the power to picture his acts of kindness to the suffering poor, far away from home, no hopes of reward except the approval of his own heart. I was knowing to his spending in this means, his own funds, till he had no funds left to return home. (I came home with him.) My knowledge in detail of his kindness, gives me proof that he possessed the noblest attributes of man. He is high minded, truthful, and honorable. I do not believe he could be influenced to dissemulate and misrepresent, even to save his own life. I am fully convinced of the barbarous treatment of prisoners, but *no man* of my acquaintance, could I less believe capable of cruelty, than Dr. John Gee, and must hope that yet it may be shown to be not intended cruelty.

Governor, you know I have a right to complain of the abuses of the late rebellion, and verily believe many now released by my government, should not have been. Yet, I can't feel that one of the best men I ever knew has turned demon. You can, if you think my remarks worth anything to the cause of humanity, use them as you think best. This token of my feeling is not known or expected by his friends, for one who has so publicly been denounced as your humble servant.

I am, Governor, with high respect,
Your obedt servant,

C. H. BLOOD.

A Clergyman Killed Going to a Funeral The Corpse Returns to Life.

The La Crosse *Republican* has a correspondent, who was recently visiting at West Bend, (Wis.,) when he learned the following facts, which are substantiated by Hon. F. O. Thorpe, who resides at West Bend:

"On Saturday, the 3rd inst., at West Bend, the Rev. Mr. Miller was called to go into the country a few miles from town, to preach the funeral serman of Mrs. Lambert, who was supposed to be dead. She was arrayed in her funeral attire and placed in her coffin. It appears that Mr. Miller was the owner of a fractious horse, that was sometimes unmanageable, and would run away. He was to pass through a timbered country, and on account of snow-drifts the road was almost impassable, and from this fact the horse succeeded in throwing the minister from the cutter. From appearances Mr. Miller was thrown with great force upon a large oak stump that was filled with short knots. One of these knots came in contact with and severed the jugular vein.

"When found, life was almost extinct from the loss of blood. He was taken to the nearest house and medical aid at once procured, but he only lived a short time. The cutter was found some distance from where the accident occurred, and the horse detached from it. But the most singular developement of this sad and mysterious affair is yet to be told. Further information proves that Mrs. Lambert was not dead, but had been in a trance for two days, presenting every indication that life had departed. She is now improving, and expected soon to recover. She states that she could hear every word spoken, and could realize the preparations her friends were making for her funeral, but could make no resistance or move a muscle of her body. Her grave had been dug.—She now lives, and the minister who had been called to preach her funeral now lies buried in the same grave made to receive her last remains."

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.—HON. Mr. Harlan Secretary of the Interior, in a recent letter to the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, replied to a question concerning the territorial extent of this country in order to afford the latter certain data for comparing the area of Brazil with that of the United States. The following is the result first in acres:

	Acres.
Total area of the public lands of the States and Territories	1,100,549,033
Total area of those States where there are no public lands	176,546,560
Area of Indian Territory	14,154,240
Area of District of Columbia	38,400
Grand total of area of the United States in acres	1,921,288,233

Or *three millions two thousand and thirteen square miles.*

This does not include the area of the great lakes just within and forming a portion of our Northern boundary; neither does it include the marine league on the coast.

Brazil, in 1845, had an area of 3,004,460 square miles; but it is estimated that since the settlement of her boundary lines with several of the adjacent countries, her area has increased to 3,100,000 square miles. European Russia has an area of 2,142,504 square miles, and all the other countries of Europe have a total of 1,687,626 square miles.

"I don't miss my church so much as you suppose," said a young lady to her minister, who had called upon her during her illness, "for I make Betsey sit at my window, as soon as the bell begins to chime, and tell me who are going to church, and whether they have got anything new."

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Commercial* says that among those who apply for lodging at the station houses of that city often appears the name of one, now seventy-one years of age, who was formerly classed among the wealthiest men of that place.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh since the Adjournment of the Legislature—Dan Cartello a Public Benefactor—Despondency of the People—Ex-Governor Swain and his late visit to Washington—His opinion of the President—State Cotton—Governor Graham and the Reconstruction Committee—Trial of Major Gee—General Martin and Judge Battle before the Court of Inquiry—Judge Fowle—General Demoralziation of the People—Imposing Negro Funeral—The Meeting of the Council of State, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 30, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am reminded by the daily arrival of your very interesting *Journal* that you have my promise to send you an occasional letter, giving some intelligence of matters and things here at the *seat of Government*, if, indeed, this be a "seat of government." Since Congress declined to recognize Gov. Worth and the General Assembly I suppose Raleigh has lost the dignity of the Capital of a State.

The dullness of Raleigh, you know, is somewhat proverbial. Since the adjournment of the Legislature and the removal of the many bright lights, by the influence of which our little city was wont to shine during the session, the tendency here has been decidedly toward stagnation. Dan Castello may be regarded as a public benefactor for coming with his Circus and his clowns at the time he did. But for him we do not see how we could have borne up against our grief at the departure of our legislators. We are glad to know that he met with the success that his philanthropy merited. For two or three days the Circus was the centre of attraction, and not all the missionaries, foreign and domestic, that are likely to visit us for years will cause the shrunken purses of our poverty-stricken people to open so widely and pour forth their contents so liberally as did this hero of the Circus ring. So much for knowing how to approach the people in the right way. The clown certainly understood how to speak *to the pocket*, if not *from the heart*.

Our people generally are still despondent as to the political prospects of the South, and expect no relief in their financial and business troubles till our *status* is fixed. However, we are not without some favorable indications, and the knowing ones are inspired with strong hopes by the unwavering policy and firm stand of the President, as illustrated by him afresh every day. We are just in receipt of the news of his veto of the *Civil Rights Bill*, a measure fraught with more evil to us probably than the Freedmen's Bureau Bill itself.

Ex-Governor Swain who came from Washington, and was in this city last week, is, we learn, more than ever pleased with Johnson, whom he regards as one of the great statesmen of the age. Governor Swain went on at the request of Mr. Treasurer Battle, to make another effort to recover some of the State cotton, that was seized by Federal Officers and Agents after the surrender of General Johnson last spring. He was not, we believe altogether successful in his mission, though he experienced gratifying courtesy and kindness at the hands of the officials with whom he was brought into contact.

Governor Graham's letter to the *National Intelligencer*, complaining of the action of the reconstruction committee, in refusing to permit him to cross examine the witnesses summoned to testify as to the present loyalty of this State, and have others cited to appear, made a highly favorable impression on the fair minded in and out of Congress, we are informed, and was looked upon as the first indication of *vital energy* among our Senators and members elect.

Our city papers keep you posted as to matters purely local. The trial of Major Gee has been adjourned over for a week or so, but we see several gentlemen in town awaiting their turn for examination, as witnesses in the case. Among them is Gen'l J. G. Martin, late of the Confederate service, who was summoned, however, originally to give evidence before the Court of Inquiry now in session here. Judge Battle was here last week as a witness before the same Court, but it is said he was asked only a few questions in regard to certain cases he had decided, or it was supposed he had decided on *habeas corpus*, during the war.

On Monday next commences the session of our Superior Court. So far on the circuit, Judge Fowle, who is to preside here, has had but few cases to try, but it is said his charges to the grand juries have caused the members of the bar to conceive a high opinion of his qualifications for a seat on the Bench. There will be tried here, in all probabity, only three cases, and a few indictments for thefts of horses and mules, a crime that has become wofully common throughout this section of the State. It is to be feared it will be many years before the people of this country recover from the demoralizing influences of the war through which we have passed, and being reduced to poverty, has discovered a propensity to steal in many a man who used to pass for honest. The burglars, whom the activity of our town authorities had frightened into a temporary disuse of their art, are said to be again lurking about our streets at night and finding their way through some insecure window.

A day or two since quite an imposing funeral procession of freedmen was seen passing through our streets. The poor negro who had died was a member of the league of "United Brethren," and the pall bearers and many others who attended the beir as friends of the deceased were decorated with striking insignia of mourning. We seldom ever have so long a procession of white people.

It is announced in the papers that Gov. Worth has called a meeting of the Council of State a week or two hence. I do not know the purpose for which the call is made, but presume it is with reference to the appointment of Directors of the Literary Board, and Board of Internal Improvements.

When I next write I hope to have more information to give you than at present,

Yours truly, D.

Mischievous Misrepresentations.

Editor of the Daily Journal—

DEAR SIR: In your paper of Sunday last, an editorial charges me with making a "Mischeivous Misrepresentation."

I did write the paragraph which you censure.—But it was not written for publication, neither was it an "official" statement. I received the statement from a reliable official source. Undoubtedly, white children are liable to be bound by the same law under which the County Court of Sampson acted. But the Freedmen's complaint is, that their children were apprenticed in the parent's absence, without the parent's knowledge, and upon the affidavits of the persons seeking the possession of the children. It is also complained that some of these apprentices, if not twenty-one years of age, were able to take care of themselves, and were doing so. My information places the age of some at *twenty-one*. Are white children bound out in this manner? If so, I will cheerfully publish the fact at the North. As to the employment of force in taking these apprentices, I await further information.

In all official and private representations concerning "*the situation*" at the South I mean to be just. I labor and pray that there may be such an adjustment of feelings and affairs that a truly fraternal intercouse shall result among and between all parties in this community.

I shall write and speak no word for irritation or mischief. I shall give no advice against the peace, the good and the prosperity of this community. I pledge my influence in promoting good order and justice, irrespective of race or color.

Yours truly,

S. S. ASHLEY.

Wilmington, March 30, 1866.

THE CABINET AND THE VETO.—The President convened the Cabinet at an early hour to-day for the purpose of submitting to them the veto message; but one member of the Cabinet was previously consulted in regard to it, and of course the others knew nothing until they heard it read. Seward, McCulloch and Welles fully endorsed it, while Speed, Harlan and Dennison gave no endorsement of it. No suggestions were made by any member of the Cabinet.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.*

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Connecticut Gubernatorial Election.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION DECLARING PEACE.

ARRIVAL OF HON. A. H. STEPHENS IN WASHINGTON.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3d, 1866.

Telegrams to the press, received from Connecticut, indicate the election of Hawley for Governor, by a small majority.

The Presidents proclamation declaring the insurrection at an end, is published to-day. It asserts that the constitution provides for constituent communities only as States, and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates, and that such constituent States must therefore necessarily be made equals and placed upon a like footing as to the political rights, immunities, dignity, and power with the several States with which they are united.

It declares standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in times of peace as dangerous to the public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, and contrary to the genius and spirit of free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be suffered or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion, and further, that the people of the Southern States have given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the foreign and important resolution that each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States.

Nothing further than the above is said about the Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, neither does the proclamation make any allusion to a general pardon.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens arrived in this city to-day.

TRENTON, N. J. April 3.

The Senate has again refused to go into joint session with the House to elect a United States Senator in place of Mr. Stockton. Mr. Scovel made a speech saying he would not surrender his position, and that he would not submit to dictation from any party or clique. There was considerable excitement when the vote was announced.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1866.

The Senate adopted the resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General to report whether, since December, persons have been admitted to hold office under those departments without taking the oath prescribed by law.

The House was engaged in the contested election case of Dodge against Cross.

Decision of the United States Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1866.

Some months since Rowles, Milligan and Horsely, citizens, were tried and convicted on the charge of conspiracy by a Military Commission, and sentenced to be hanged. President Johnson commuted their sentences to imprisonment for life. The case was brought before the United States Supreme Court, which to-day decided that they ought to be discharged from custody, and that the Military Commission had no legal jurisdiction to try them.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 3.

COTTON.—Has a declining tendency. Sales 300 bales at 39 @ 40. Gold, 28 ¾ cent prem.

The Case of Bradley T. Johnston.

BALTIMORE, April 3.

In the case of Bradley T. Johnston late of the Confederate Army, recently held to bail in this city to answer an indictment for treason, the President has interposed and ordered the abandonment of the case.

New Jersey Radicals.

TRETON, N. J., April 3.

The Republicans have nominated A. S. Cattell for Senator. Mr. Scovel was not in the caucus.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

Freedmen's Bureau.

We are indebted to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, at this place, for the following official copy of an order just issued on the subject of marriage. It will be perceived that it is framed in conformity with the recent act of our State Legislature "concerning negroes and persons of color or of mixed blood":

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS.

Headquarters Asst. Comm'r, State of N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., March 21, 1866.

CIRCULAR, No. 2.

In accordance with instructions from Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, the following extracts from chapter sixty-eight, Revised Code of North Carolina, and from an act ratified on the tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An Act concerning Negroes and Persons of Color, or of Mixed blood," are published for the instruction of freedmen on the subject of marriage.

II. The only persons authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony are "ordained Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination and Justices of the Peace."

III. License to marry may be procurred by applying to "the Clerk of the County Court of the County in which the woman resides."

IV. "Every Justice of the Peace, or Minister of the Gospel, who may solemnize the rites of matrimony, shall, within three months thereafter, transmit to the Clerk of the County Court of the County wherein such marriage may have been celebrated, a certificate, in writing, of the same, indorsed on the license or otherwise; which certific ate properly indorsed, the Clerk shall record in a book kept for the purpose, within one month after its reception; and such record shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the marriage."

V. Marriage is prohibited to "females under the age of fifteen years, and males under the age of sixteen;" also "between persons nearer of kin than first cousins," and "between white persons and persons of color."

VI. In all cases where men and women, both or one of whom were lately slaves, and are now emancipated, now cohabit together in the relation of man and wife, the parties shall be deemed to have been lawfully married as man and wife, at the time of the commencement of such cohabitation, although they may not have been married in due form of the law. And all persons whose cohabitation is hereby ratified into a state of marriage shall go before the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions of the county in which they reside, at his office, or before some justice of the peace, and acknowledge the fact of such cohabitation, and the time of its commencement; and the clerk shall enter the same in a book kept for the purpose; and if the acknowledgment be made before a justice of the peace, such justice shall report the same in writing to the clerk of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, and the clerk shall enter the same as though the acknowledgment had been made before him, and such entry shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the allegations therein contained. For making such entry and giving a certificate of the same, the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the party for whom the services are rendered. If any such persons shall fail to go before the clerk of the county court, or some justice of the peace of the county in which they reside, and have their marriage recorded before the first day of September, 1866, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished at the discretion of the court, and their failure for each month thereafter shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

VII. All officers and agents of this Bureau will take means to publish the foregoing rules to the freedmen within their districts, so that none may be left in ignorance on this important subject. By diligent instruction and urgent appeals to the conscience of the colored people, it is hoped that the evils and vices now prevalent among them may be corrected. [Official.]

E. WHITTLESEY,
Col. and Asst. Commissioner.

FRED. H. BEECHER,
2d Lt., 3rd U. S. Inf. & A. A. A. G.

STATE NEWS.

MAJ. GEN. HOKE.—We were glad to see this distinguished gentleman on our streets yesterday.—The General was looking well, and seemed to be in his usual good spirits.

We also saw Gen. T. L. Clingman here on Monday.—*Salisbury Banner.*

FATAL RENCONTRE IN ELIZABETH CITY.—A difficulty occurred last week in Elizabeth City, between Mr. W. W. Weatherley of that place, and Mr. Trafton of Camden county, which resulted in the death of the latter. Mr. W. was bailed in the sum of $1,000.

BURGLARS AT WORK IN RALEIGH.—We learn from the *Sentinel*, that the store of Mr. John C. Palmer, Jeweler, was entered a few nights since, and a number of valuable articles, spoons, jewelry, &c., abstracted; and on the same night, an unsuccessful attempt was made to break into the store of Messrs. Heart & Lewis.

PEACHES KILLED.—The severety of the weather has been such, for several days past, that nearly all the peach blooms in this latitude have been killed. This will be a severe deprivation. The apples are safe as yet.—*Sentinel.*

Twenty-nine boxes of the Revised Codes having been lost or stolen, Governor Worth has appointed Mr. Obadiah Woodson, an agent for their collection.

CHOWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—We have hitherto, more than once, alluded to the grape-growing region of the Old North State, which one of these days will become celebrated as a grape and wine region. In Chowan county, a gentleman cultivates a hundred acres in vineyards which embrace a large variety of the grape. His success has been splendid, in one year he sold wine from his cultivated grape area, to the extent of $5,000 and we are informed the annual expense was $800. He has been offered for his grape crop, on the vine, six cents per pound. Here is a region for French, German and Swiss immigrants, whose occupation hitherto has been in the vineyards of their own native lands. They would in time make old Chowan almost as famous as the fair Rhineland or the smiling slopes of the Alps.

Norfolk Virginian.

GEN. MAT. RANSOM had a very serious difficulty a few days ago, which came near being fatal, with one of the freedmen in his employ. He had occasion to reprimand him for the slothful manner in which he did his work; but the freedman threw himself on his dignity, and doubted the capacity of the General to judge his work, and, with oaths and insolence, his conduct was such that the General called upon his father, who is quite an aged man, to go to the house for his pistol. The General fired one barrel, thinking to frighten him, but the negro advanced with an uplifted hoe; the second barrel did not explode. The negro struck the General, which disabled his left arm. He then fired a second time without effect. The negro gave him another blow which disabled the other arm. A hand-to-hand encounter then ensued, and but for the interference of a negro man, doubtless the negro would have killed him, as he were he would do. The General's father went to the house for a gun, and in his absence the negro made his escape. The other freedmen were loud in their execrations of the villian.—*Correspondence Norfolk Virginian.*

APPOINTMENT.—Mathias E. Boger, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster for Statesville, and entered upon the duties of his office.

THE LAST PRISONER OF WAR.—There arrived in the city last evening, by the City Point train, the last of the Confederate prisoners who had been confined at Fort McHenry. His name is Hayton Davis, and he served through the war as a member of Barksdale's brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia. He lost his leg at the battle of Cedar Creek, October, 1864, and was there captured. He was detained by the nature of his wound, and speaks in the most grateful terms of the kind treatment received from the U. S. officers and soldiers at the Fort.

He leaves this morning for his home in Anson county, N. C.—*Petersburg Index.*

The country in the vicinity of Fayetteville was carpeted with a heavy frost last Monday. Fruit gone up.

THE LAST MAN OF THE RETREATING ARMY.—The Petersburg *Index*, speaking of the desecration of a burial lot in Pocahontas, near that city, makes the following interesting mention of the last devoted North Carolinian:

"There is buried here one soldier—a North Carolina Curtius—who, on the night of the evacuation, was left at Pocahontas bridge to fire it, and was killed there, the last man of the retreating army. He was found dead by the Federal forces in advancing, and by them interred, a blanket his only coffin, and the apron of a woman who came there to weep his only shroud."

We add, disturb him not, but let a monument be erected to his hercic memory!

COL. PHILO WHITE.—Col. White, the founder of the Raleigh *Standard*, and sometime Minister Resident at Quito, is on a visit to this State.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—Theri will be a special session of the County Court of Edgecombe, on Tuesday, 10th April.

The stables of Captain Cofield King, near Tarboro', was entered a few nights since, and one of his best horses stolen. The same night, the barn of Mr. James L. Battle was broken into and two saddles stolen. The *Southerner* says that such affairs are getting to be of frequent occurrence.

The negroes of Raleigh, North Carolina, have resolved not to import a Yankee doctor, but to patronize the Raleigh physicians as long as they make no distinction on account of color.

On Wednesday a hogshead of North Carolina tobacco, weighing 900 lbs., was sold at Petersburg, Va., at 890 per cwt.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.—From all quarters of the tobacco region of Virginia and North Carolina there are assurances that great efforts will be made to plant a crop of tobacco. The want of agricultural labor will be exhibited less in the production of tobacco than in any other agricultural product.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A week or two since, at Surry Court, a white rascal named Robert Cox was convicted of stealing iron and brandy from a couple of traders named Burnett and Brown, and sentenced to be whipped. The flagellation was promptly administered, and the alternative was then presented to him to take another, or leave that section of the country forthwith. We presume he left.—*Western Sentinel.*

COMING.—The Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Governor of North Carolina, on Saturday forwarded him a full set of United States standard weights and measures to replace those destroyed during the war.

Among the recent deaths from Small Pox in Newbern, we notice that of W. C. Loftin, Esq., formerly collector of the Port.

Miss Mary A. Hampton of Lincoln County, recently shot and killed an eagle which measured nine feet from tip to tip. A lady of her name should not have shot at the "royal bird."

There are in North Carolina 100 schools for the blacks, 132 teachers, and, in the month of January, 10,459 scholars, or 2,000 more than in December. They are located in all the principal towns, and are generally regarded with favor. The teachers experience, however, the popular aversion.—They and the employees of the Bureau, civil and military, amount to less than two hundred persons—a slender army of regeneration.—*New York Ev. Post.*

TWO OLD CITIZENS GONE.—The *Standard* records the death of two old citizens of Hillsboro':

Mr. William Brown and Mr. Charles Wilson, two old and highly respected citizens of Hillsboro', died within a half an hour of each other, on Tuesday last, about mid-day. Mr. Brown had eaten his dinner and lighted his pipe for a smoke, when he fell dead without a moment's warning. He was something over fifty years of age. Mr. Wilson was on the streets the day before his death, apparently enjoying his usual health. He had reached the age allotted to man, being about three score and ten years old.

It is rumored that the President has remitted the sentence of Mrs. Ball.

STATE NEWS.

We are glad to learn that among other North Carolinians lately pardoned by the President, are Ex-Gov. Manly and Mr. N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

Gen. Thomas L. Clingman was in town on Saturday, looking somewhat battered by his wound and the privations of the last four years. He is however, in good spirits, and looks hopefully to the future. There is no braver soldier, truer man, or abler Statesman than this distinguished Carolinian.

Char. Times, April 2.

A rascal attempted to chloroform an old gentleman on the train from Goldsboro' to Raleigh last Friday. He was put off the cars and fled.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—This distinguished statesman, Senator elect from Georgia, passed through Charlotte yesterday afternoon, via Central road, on his way to Washington City, where, we learn, his early presence is required. We were much pleased in noticing his improved appearance, as regards health, and—our information having been obtained from "knowing ones"—that something startling and gratifying will soon be developed. There is evidently "something to transpire."—*N. C. Guardian.*

FREEDMEN IM EDGECOMBE.—We learn that the Freedmen are doing very well in Edgecombe. The men are laboring as well as was expected. The women are doing no out-door work. Laborers receive thirteen dollars per month and their food, deducting lost time from any cause.—*Sentinel.*

WELDON, N. C., March 31, 1866.

The bridge of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, over the Roanoke river at this place, rapidly approaches completion, and before two more issues of your paper are made, the trains will, in all probability, be passing over it.

This bridge is seventeen hundred and sixty feet long, and about sixty feet high, having a grade in its whole length of ninety nine inches.

The work was commenced about the 25th of November last, and was much delayed by bad weather, but more particularly from a lack of timber, of which 30,900 feet were only received three days ago, and is now being framed and raised as fast as possible.

The timber was obtained mostly from the county of Southampton, Va., and is of excellent quality.

No accident involving loss of life or limb has yet occurred to any one employed on this work.

Mr. Samuel T. Hand, who has had much experience on such work, is the builder.

Correspondence Pet. Express.

STATE SALE.—The sale of mules and wagons belonging to the State, at Rocky Mount, last week, resulted as follows: 50 mules and 10 wagons brought $7,500 cash.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—MOREHEAD CITY, April 2.—At the Government Sale to-day, the A. & N. C. R. R. Company purchased the large dock and buildings formerly used by Q. M. Department, at this place, for $906.—*Goldsboro' News.*

It appears from a statement in the Albany *Evening Journal* that Gov. Fenton of New York, did not refuse to make a requisition upon Gov. Worth for a criminal now in custody in this State.

The Great revival in the Baptist Church Raleigh, is still going on. The *Progress* of the 2d instant says: "Last night the regular service room of the edifice was more than full, and between fifty and sixty penitents were at the altar."

NLWS ITEMS.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the law of 1849, giving the negroes of that State the right of suffrage, is constitutional, and they have the right to vote.

SENATOR STOCKTON'S SUCCESSOR.—The rejection of John P. Stockton has set the Legislature busily at work preparing to fill the vacancy. The name A. G. Cattell, of Camden, is likely to be appointed.

THE ELECTIONS IN CONNECTICUT.—Some half dozen Senators, including Mr. Stewart, left Washington on Wednesday for Connecticut, to stump that State for General Hawley, the candidate of the Radicals for Governor.

ARREST OF AN EXPRESS DEFAULTER.—Henry Lett, an express agent between Montreal and Portland, recently decamped with between $7,000 and $8,000 in gold coin belonging to the express company and to individuals. He was captured at Rutland, Vermont, and delivered up $5,500 of his booty, a gold watch and three horses, with a buggy and harness, and was put under $2,000 to answer.

ANOTHER HEAVY ROBBERY.—The United States bonded warehouse in New York, occupied by John B. Hobby, was entered during Saturday night by burglars, who succeeded in carrying off five thousand dollars worth of valuable silks.

STOCKTON'S CASE.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who voted last week in favour of Mr. Stockton retaining his seat, was absent from the Senate chamber when the final vote was taken on Tuesday, although present during the morning. Had he remained and voted as before, there would have been a tie.

MR. YULEE.—We learn that ex-Senator Yulee, of Florida, who has been imprisoned in Fort Pulaski ever since May last, having been arrested in the South soon after the close of the war, has been ordered by the President to be released on parole. This is, of course by the earnest intercession of friends. It is a fact that Mr. Yulee though one of the retiring Senators from Congress on the secession of his State, was never in any way officially connected with the Confederate government or its armies. It has been difficult, therefore, to discover the cause of his arrest and detention in the first place.

Major General Canby made his appearance in the United States Court, at New Orleans, on Tuesday last, in answer to the summons of Judge Durell. This is the first instance in the Southern States, since the war, that a commanding officer has respected the process of a civil court.

Considerable anxiety is felt in Washington among the radical faction as to the prospective action of the New Jersey Legislature in regard to the election of a Senator to succeed Mr. Stockton. The position taken by Mr. Scovel, the president of the New Jersey Senate was not anticipated by Senator Sumner and others, who evinced such indecent eagerness to get rid of Mr. Stockton. Mr. Scovel was here last week and in consultation with these Senators, and had they not been confident of his assistance in furthering their schemes, it is not probable their sense of right and justice would have been so blunted.

The troops in Mississippi have been ordered to Jackson, presumably to be mustered out.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—In one mile of the cable now being manufactured for the Atlantic telegraph, there are seven miles of copper wire, four miles of gutta percha, ten miles of galvanized wire, and fifty miles of Manalla spun yarn—seventy miles of material to one mile of cable.

DECEASED.—Sir William Gore Onsley, the distinguished English diplomatist, and formerly minister at Washington, is dead. He was sixty-seven years of age. Sir William was married to an American lady at Washington in 1829. She was the daughter of Governor Van Ness, of Vermont, and sister of Mrs. Judge Rosevelt, of New York.

GENERAL THOMAS.—A correspondent of the New York *News* asserts that General Thomas "suffered his friends, in 1861, to apply to President Davis for a commission in the Confederate army."

Business in New Orleans is lively, and the Galveston steamers are engaged many trips ahead.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS FROM IRELAND.—The Cork Examiner says it has excellent reasons for knowing that the report current that Stephens had really left Ireland is correct, and that Stephens, prior to his departure, enjoined on the members of the Brotherhood in Ireland the advisability of paying more attention for the present to their peaceful pursuits than they had been doing for some time. The Examiner adds that Stephen's wife was in Cork, intending to sail for America on the 13th inst., in the City of Boston.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Testimony of Gen. Lee and John M. Botts.

Mr. Conkling, from the Joint Committee of Fifteen, reported to the House of Representatives Tuesday, a large amount of evidence on the condition of the South. The first State in order is Virginia.

On February 17, 1866, General Robert E. Lee was sworn and exained.

GEN AL LEE'S TESTIMONY.

By Senator ERWARD.—Where is your present residence? Answer. Lexington, Virginia.—Question. How long have you been in Lexington? A. Since the 1st of October last; nearly five moths. Q. Are you acquainted with the state of feeling among what we call secessionists, at present, in Virginia, toward the Federal Government? A. I do not know that I am. I have been living very retired, and have had but little communication with politicians. I know nothing more than from my observations and from such facts as have come to my knowledge.—Q. What is your opinion, from observation among the secession people of that State, of the feeling towards this Government at this time. A. So far as came to knowledge, I do not know of a single person who either feels or contemplates any resistance to the Government of the United States, or, indeed, any opposition to it. No word has reached me of either purpose. Q. From what you have observed, is it your opinion that they are friendly towards the Government, and that they will co-operate to sustain and uphold it in the future? A. I believe they entirely acquiesce in the Government, and so far as I have heard any one express an opinion, they are for co-operating with President Johnson in his policy. Q. In his policy in regard to what? A. In his policy in regard to the restoration of the whole country. I have heard persons with whom I have conversed express great confidence in the wisdom of his policy of restoration, and they seem to look forward to it as a hope of restoration. Q. How do they feel in regard to that portion of the people of the United States who have been forward and zealous in the prosecution of the war against rebellion? A. Well, I do not know. I have heard nobody express any opinion in regard to it. As I said before, I have not had much communication with politicians in the country, if there are any. Every one seems to be engaged in his own affairs, and in endeavoring to restore the civil government of the State. I have heard no expression of sentiment towards any particular portion of the country.

Q. How do the secessionists feel in regard to the payment of the Federal debt? A. I have never heard any one speak on the subject; I suppose they must expect to pay the taxes levied by the government; I have heard them speak in reference to the payment of taxes, and of their efforts to raise money therefor, which I suppose is for their share for the debt; I have never heard any one speak in opposition to the payment of taxes or of resistance to their payment; their whole effort has been to try and raise money to pay the taxes. Q. From your opinion and knowledge of the people of Virginia, would they, if the question was left to them, repudiate and reject that debt? A. I never heard any one speak on that subject, but from my knowledge of the people, I believe that they would be in favor of the payment of all just debts. Q. Do they, in your opoinion, regard that as a just debt? A. I do not know what their opinion is on that subject; I have never heard any opinion expressed contrary to it; indeed, as I said in the beginning, I have had very little discussion or intercourse with the people. I believe the people would pay the debts they are called on to pay; I say that from my knowledge of the people generally. Q. Would they pay that debt, or their portion of it, with as much alacrity as people ordinarily pay their taxes to their Government? A. I do not know that they would make any distinction between the two. The taxes laid by the Government, so far as I know, they are prepared to pay to the best of their ability. I never heard them make any distinction. Q. What is the feeling of the people of Virginia towards the payment of the so-called Confedrate debt? A. I believe, so far as my opinions go—and I have no facts to go upon—they would be willing to pay that, too. Q. You think they would? A. I think they would if they had the power and ability to do so. I have never heard any one in the State with whom I have conversed speak of repudiating any debt. Q. I suppose the Confederate debt is valueless, even in the market in Virginia? A. Entirely, so far as I know. I believe the people look upon it as lost entirely. I never heard any question on the subject. Q. Do you recollect when the Confederate bonds were made payable? A. I have a general recollection that they were made payable six months after a declaration of peace. Q. Six months after a ratification of peace between the United States and the Confederate government? A. I think they ran that way. Q. So the bonds are not due yet by their terms? A. I suppose, unless it is considered that there is peace now, they are not due. Q. How do the people of the State of Virginiia, the secessionists particularly, feel towards the freedmen? A. Every one with whom I have associated expresses kind feelings towards the freedmen. They wish to see them get on in the world, and particularly to take up some occupation for a living, and to turn their hands to some work. I know that efforts have been made among the farmers near where I live, to induce them to engage for the year at regular wages.

Q. Do you think there is a willingness on the part of their old masters to give them fair wages for their labor? A. I believe it is so. The farmers generally prefer those servants who have been living with them before. I have heard them express their preference for the men whom they knew, who had lived with them before, and their wish to get them to return to work. I am not aware of any combination among the whites to keep down the wages of the blacks. I have heard that in several counties land owners have met in order to establish a uniform rate of wages, but I never heard of any combination to keep down wages, or establish a rate which they did not think fair. The means of paying wages in Virginia are very limited now, and there is a difference of opinion as to how much each person is able to pay.—Q. How do they feel in regard to the education of the blacks? Is there a general willingness or unwillingness to have them educated? A. Where I have been the people have exhibited a willingness that the blacks should be educated, and they express an opinion that that would be better for the blacks and better for the whites. Q. General, you are very competent to judge of the capacity of a black man to acquire knowledge. I want your opinion on that capacity as compared with the capacity of white men? A. I do not know that I am so particularly qualified to speak on that subject as you seem to intimate, but I do not think he is as capable of acquiring knowledge as the white man is. There are some more apt than others. I have known some to gain knowledge and skill in their trade or profession. I have had servants of my own who learned to read and write very well. Q. Do they show a capacity to obtain a knowledge of mathematics and the exact sciences? A. I have no knowledge on that subject. I am merely acquainted with those who have learned the common rudiment of education. Q. General, are you aware of any combination existing among the blacks of Virginia, anywhere in the State, having in view the disturbance of the peace, or any improper and unlawful acts? A. I am not. I have seen no evidence of it, and have heard of none. Wherever I have been they have been quiet and orderly; not disposed to work, or, rather, not disposed to any continuous engagement to work, but just very short jobs to provide them with the immediate means of subsistence.—Q. Has the colored race generally as much love for money and property as the white race? A. I do not think it has. The blacks whom I know look more to the present than to the future. Q. Does that absence of a lust of money arise more from the nature of the negro than from his former servile condition? A. Well, it may be in some measure attributed to his former condition. They are an amiable, social race. They like their ease and comfort, and I think, look more to their present than their future condition.

Q. In the event of a war between the United States and any foreign power such as England or France, if there should be held out to the secession portion of the people of Virginia, or the other recently rebel States, a fair pospect of gaining their independence and shaking off the government of the United States, is it or is not your opinion that they would avail themselves of that oportunity? A. I cannot speak with any certainty on that point. I do not know how far they might be actuated by their feelings. I have nothing whatever to base an opinion upon. So far as I know, they contemplate nothing of the kind now. What may happen in the future I cannot say. Q. Do you not frequently hear in your intercourse with secessionists in Virginia, expressions of a hope that such a war may break out? A. I cannot say that I have heard it. On the contrary, I have heard persons (I do not know whether you could call them secessionists or not, I mean those people in Virginia, with whom I associate) express a hope that the country may not be led into a war. Q. In such an event, do you not think that that class of people of whom I call secessionists would join the common enemy? A. It is possible. It depends upon the feeling of the individual. Q. If it is a fair question (you may answer it or not, as you choose, what in such an event might be your own choice? A. I have no disposition now to do it, and I never have had. A. And you cannot forsee that such would be your inclination in such an event? A. No. I can only judge from the past. I do not know what circumstances may produce. I cannot pretend to forsee events. So far as I know, the wish of the people of Virginia is for peace. Q. During the war, was it not contemplated by the Government of the Confederate States to form an alliance with some foreign nation, if possible? A. I believe it was their wish to do so. It was their wish to have the Confederate Government recognized as an independent government. I have no doubt if it could have made favorable treaties it would have done so. But I knew nothing of the policy of the government. I had no hand or part in it. I merely express my own opinion. Q. The question I am about to put to you you may answer or not, as you choose. "Did you take an oath of fidelity or allegiance to the Confederate Government?" A. I do not recollect having done so, but it is possible when I was commissioned I did. I do not recollect whether it was required. If it was required, I took it, or if it had been required I would have taken it; but I do not recollect whether it was or not.

By Mr. Blow.—Q. In reference to the effect of President Johnson's policy, if it were adopted, would there be anything like a return of the old feeling? I ask that because you used the expression, "acquiesing in the result." A. I believe it would take time for the feelings of the people to be of that cordial nature to the Government that they were formerly. Q. Do you think that their preference for that policy arises from a desire to have good feeling and peace in the country, or from the probability of their regaining political power? A. So far as I know the desire of the people of the South, it is for the restoration of their civil government, and they look upon the policy of President Johnson as the one which would most clearly and most surely re-establish it. Q. Do you see any change in reference to the poorer people of Virginia as regards industry? Are they as much or more interested in developing their material interests than they were? A. I have not observed any change. Every one now has to attend to his business for his support. Q. The poorer classes are generally hard at work, are they? A. So far as I know, they are; I know nothing to the contrary; I have noticed no change in their relations to the colored people; so far as I know, the feelings of all of the people of Virginia are kind to the colored people; I have never heard any blame attributed to them as to the present condition of things or any responsibility. Q. Can capitalists and working men from the North go in to Virginia and go to work among the people? A. I do not know anything to prevent them; their peace and pleasure there would depend very much on their conduct; if they confined themselves to their own business and did not interfere to provoke controversies with their neighbors, I do not believe they would be molested; there is no desire to keep out labor or capital; on the contrary, they are very anxiouts to get labor and capital into the State; the manner in which they would be received (as I said before) would depend entirely on the individuals; they might make themselves obnoxious, as we can understand.

By Mr. Howard.—Is there not a general dislike of northern men among secessionists? A. I suppose they would prefer not to associate with them. I do not know that they would select them as associates. Q. Do they avoid and ostracise them socially? A. They might avoid them. They would not select them as associates unless there was some reason. I do not know that they would associate until they became acquainted. I think it probable that they would not admit them into their social circles.

By Mr. Blow.—Do you think the colored persons would rather work for a Northern than a Southern man? A. I think it very probable that they would prefer the Northern man, although I have no facts. I know of numbers of the blacks engaging with their old masters, and I know of a great many who prefer to go off and look for new homes. Whether it is from any dislike to their former masters, or from a desire to change, or that they feel more free and independent, I do not know. Q. What is your opinion in regard to the material interests of Virginia—do you think they will be equal to what they were before the rebellion under the changed aspect of affairs? A. It will take a long time for them to reach their former standard. I think that after the lapse of some years they will reach it. I hope they will exceed it—but it can't be immediately, in my opinion. It will take a number of years. Q. On the whole, the condition of things in Virginia is hopeful, both in regard to its material interests and the future peace of the country? A. I have heard great hope expressed, and great cheerfulness and willingness to labor. Q. Suppose that this policy of President Johnson should be all you anticipate, and that you should also realize all that you expect in the improvement of your material interests, do you think that the result of that will be the gradual restoration of the old feeling? A. That would be the natural result, I think; and I can see no other way in which that result can be brought about. Q. There is a fear in the public mind, that the friends of the policy in the South adopt it, because they see in it the means of regaining political position which they lost in the recent contest. Do you think that this is the main idea with them, or that they merely look to it, as you say, as the best means of restoring the civil government and the peace and prosperity of their respective States? A. As to the first point you make, I do not think that I ever heard any person speak upon it. I never heard the points separated. I have heard them speak generally as to the policy of President Johnson. The feeling, so far as I know, now, is that there is not that equality extended to the Southern States as is enjoyed by the North.

Q. You do not feel down there that while you accept the result we are as generous as we ought to be under the circumstances? A. They think that the North can afford to be generous. Q. That is the feeling down there? A. Yes, and they think it is the best policy—those who reflect on the subject and are able to judge. Q. I understood it to be your opinion that generosity and liberality toward the entire South would be the surest means of regaining their good opinion? A. Yes, and the speediest. Q. I understood you to say, generally, that you had no apprehension of any combination among the leading secessionists to renew the war, or any thing of the kind? A. I have no reason in the world to think so. Q.—Have you heard that subject talked over among the politicians? A. No, sir, I have not. I have not heard that matter suggested. Q. Let me put another hypothetical case: Suppose the Executive of the United States should be filled by a President who, like Buchanan, rejected the right of co-ercion, so-called, and suppose a Congress should exist here entertaining the same political opinions, thus presenting to the once rebel States the opportunity to again secede from the Union, would they or not, in your opinion, avail themselves of that opportunity, or some of them? A. I suppose it would depend upon the circumstances existing at the time. If their feelings should remain embittered and their affections alleniated from the rest of the States, I think it very probable that they might do so, provided they thought it was to their interest. I do not know that there is a deep-seated feeling of dislike towards the government. I think it probable some animosity may exist among some of the people. I think at the same time that they were disappointed as to the result of the war. I know of no condition of discontent against the government among the secessionists. I believe the people will perform towards the government all of the duties they are required to perform. I think that is the general feeling. Q. Do you think it would be practicable to convict a man in Virginia of treason for having taken part in this rebellion against the government by a Virginia jury, without packing it with direct reference to a verdict of guilty?—A. On that point I have no knowledge, and I do not know what they would consider treason against the government, if you mean past acts.

Mr. Howard.—Yes, sir.

General Lee.—I have no knowledge as to what their views on that subject in the past are. Q. You understand my question. Suppose a jury was empanneled in your own neighborhood, taken by lot, would it be practicable to convict, for instance, Jefferson Davis for having levied war on the United States, and thus having committed the crime of treason? A. I think it would be very probable that they would not consider he had committed treason. I do not know whether a jury would heed the instructions of the court to convict the offender. Q. They do not generally suppose that it was treason against the government, do they? A. I do not think that they do so consider it. So far as I know, they look upon the action of a State in withdrawing from the government as carrying the individuals in it along with it; that the State was responsible for the act, and not the individual. I am now referring to the past. Q. State, if you please, (and if you are disinclined you need not answer the question,) what your own personal views on that question were? A. That was my view; that the act of Virginia in withdrawing herself from the Union carried me along as a citizen of Virginia, and that her laws and her acts were binding on me. Q. And that you feel it to be your justification in taking the course you did?—A. Yes, sir. Q. I have been told, General, that you have remarked to some of your friends, in conversation, that you were rather wheedled or cheated in that course by politicians? A. I do not recollect ever making that remark. I do not think I ever made it. Q. If there be any other matter about which you wish to speak, do so freely. A. Only in reference to that last question you put to me. I may have said and I may have believed that the position of the two sections which they held to each other was brought about by the politicians of the country—that the great masses of the people, if they understood the real question would have avoided it; but not that I had been individually wheedled by the politicians. But I did believe, at the time, that it was an unnecessary condition of affairs, and might have been avoided if forbearance and wisdom had been practiced on both sides.

General Lee then closed his evidence in stating (in reply to questions) that the people of the South would not like the proposed constitutional amendment; that he was not aware of any cruelties to Federal prisoners at Belle Isle, though aware that they suffered many privations. He had no control or command whatever over the prisoners' depots, and did not know who commanded at Andersonville until he saw it in the papers.

OTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

General Terry and other officers testify that it would be unsafe to freedmen and Unionists to remove the troops from Virginia. The change of feeling is described by these witnesses to be due to President Johnion's liberal policy.

John Minor Botts and Colonel Lewis testify to the remarkable statement that Mr. Lincoln made a remark to Messrs. Botts and Baldwin, in April, 1861, that he would evacuate Fort Sumter if the Virginia Convention would adjourn *sine die.*

Mr. Botts was asked by the committee: "Are you perfectly sure, according to your best recollection, that Mr. Lincoln told you that he had made that proposition to Mr. Baldwin, to evacuate Fort Sumter on this condition?"

Mr. Botts.—"I know it as well as I know you are standing before me, and that I am answering your question."

Mr. Botts then goes on to say that if Mr. Baldwin had fulfilled his duty the Virginia Convention would have adjourned, and that the ordinance of secession would not have been passed.

DIED,

On the 31st ult., Mrs. JULIA A. SAUNDERS, after a painful suffering of two weeks.

Deceased was a meek and humble member of the M. E. Church. She passed from this world blessing her Saviour and praying for her friends. May her soul rest in peace.

At Swans' Point, New Hanover county, on the evening of the 2d inst., WILLIAM A ARMSTONG, aged 12 years, 1 month and 12 days, son of T. J. Armstrong.

In this city, at 12 M., yesterday, after two weeks illness, TALCOTT MILTON, eldest son of Mrs. Mary S. Cushing.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAY, ₽ lb	32 @	35
BEEF CATTLE,			
₽ 100 lbs	12 00 @	15 00
BRICKS, ₽ M	15 00 @	20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,			
2nd hand	2 50 @	3 25
New	4 00 @	4 50
CANDLES, ₽ lb.,			
Tallow	20 @	25
Adamantine	25 @	32
Sperm	50 @	55
COFFEE, ₽ lb.,			
Java	42½@	45
Laguayra	37 @	38
Rio	26 @	30
St. Domingo	28 @	30
COTTON, ₽ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @	32
Strict Mid'g	32 @	33
Good Mid'g	33 @	34
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₽ yard	30 @	31
Dundee	28 @	30
Rope, ₽ lb	20 @	21
CORN MEAL,			
₽ bushel	1 20 @	1 25
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₽ yd	26 @	28
Yarn, ₽ 5 lb	2 90 @	3 00
FEATHERS, ₽ lb	70 @	75
FISH, ₽ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00 @	12 00
Mac'l, No. 1	0 00 @	20 00
Mac'l, No. 2	17 00 @	18 00
Mac'l, No. 3	14 00 @	15 00
Her'gs, East.	5 00 @	8 50
Dry Cod, ₽ lb	.8 @	9
FLOUR, ₽ bbl.,			
Family	11 00 @	14 00
Superfine	9 00 @	10 50
Fine	8 25 @	8 50
GLUE, ₽ lb	18 @	25
GUNNY BAGS	35 @	40
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	110 00 @	115 00
LAND PLASTER,			
₽ ton		18 00
GRAIN, ₽ bushel,			
Corn	1 00 @	1 10
Oats	55 @	65
Peas, Cow	0 95 @	1 00
Rice, rough	2 50 @	3 00
Rice, E. I., ₽ lb	10 @	11
Carolina	14½@	15
HIDES, ₽ lb.,			
Green	4½@	5
Dry	10 @	15
HAY, ₽ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 30 @	1 35
North River	1 20 @	1 25
IRON, ₽ lb.,			
English, ass'd.	9 @	11
American, ref	0 @	10
American, sheer	0 @	00
Swede	11 @	12
LIME, ₽ bbl	0 00 @	0 00
from store	2 00 @	2 25
LUMBER, ₽ M., (River,)			
FI'r Boards	30 00 @	35 00
Wide do	20 00 @	25 00
Scantling	20 00 @	25 00
LIQUORS, ₽ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey,			
Bourbon	2 25 @	5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @	4 00
Gin	4 00 @	7 00
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00
MOLASSES, ₽ gallon,			
Cuba	50 @	60
Syrup	50 @	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ₽ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00 @	5 50
Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 50
Hard	0 00 @	1 75
Tar, ₽ bbl	0 00 @	1 50
Tar, in order	1 80 @	2 00
Pitch, do	3 50 @	4 00
Rosin, pale	0 00 @	0 00
do No. 1	6 00 @	9 00
do No. 2	3 75 @	5 00
do No. 3	1 50 @	2 12½
Spirits Turpentine,			
₽ gal	50 @	52½
NAILS, ₽ lb.,			
Cut	8½@	8½
Wrought	00 @	00
OILS, ₽ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00
Linseed	2 00 @	2 25
Machinery	2 00 @	2 50
PEA NUTS,			
₽ bushel	2 30 @	2 50
POTATOES, ₽ bush.,			
Sweet	1 50 @	2 00
Irish, ₽ bbl	4 00 @	4 50
PROVISIONS, ₽ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	16 @	18
Middlings	15 @	00
Shoulders	14 @	00
Hog round	15 @	00
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	00 @	17
Shoulders	00 @	15
Lard	17 @	18
Butter	40 @	50
Cheese	23 @	24
PORK, Northern, ₽ lb.,			
City Mess	31 00 @	32 00
Thin "	30 00 @	31 00
Prime "	28 00 @	29 00
Prime,	26 00 @	28 00
Rump	25 00 @	27 00
SALT,			
Alum, ₽ bush	0 50 @	60
Liverpool, ₽ sack, ground,			
cargo	1 50 @	1 75
from store	2 25 @	2 50
SUGAR, ₽ lb.,			
Cuba	14 @	00
Porto Rico	15 @	16
C	17 @	00
B	18 @	00
A	19 @	00
Crushed	20 @	00
SOAP, ₽ lb	10 @	15
SHINGLES, ₽ M.,			
Contract	4 50 @	5 50
Common	2 25 @	3 00
STAVES, ₽ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	00 00
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	30 00
TIMBER, ₽ M.,			
Shipping	18 00 @	19 00
Mill, prime	13 00 @	15 00
Mill Fair	9 00 @	10 00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	5 00 @	8 00
TALLOW, ₽ lb	0 @	13
TOBACCO, ₽ lb.,			
Navy	25 @	35
Medium	30 @	40
Fine	00 @	60

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Wednesday, April 4th, 1866.

TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled inactive, and notwithstanding the meagre arrivals the price has declined fully 60 cents on previous quotations—the market closing quiet, with last sales at $3 50 for yellow dip, ₽ 280 lbs. The receipts for the week have been very light, and confined to small lots, the sales footing up only 232 bbls., as follows: 42 bbls. at $4 10; 123 do. at $3 75; and 67 do. at $3 50 for yellow dip.

[For the information of our country friends, we would here remark that Turpentine of inferior quality is always subject to a deduction of from one-fifth to one-half on the actual price of yellow dip, according to the quality. For instance, yellow dip is now selling at $3 50, and if, upon inspection, it is found below first quality, a deduction is made as above stated. *Hard* sells at one-half price of yellow dip, but when of inferior quality, is also subject to deduction.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last, the market has ruled steady, and parcels have generally found sale, when placed upon the market, at 52½ cents ₽ gallon for white, with the usual deduction for colored.—The receipts continue meagre, and there is scarcely any now offering, in consequence of which the week's sales have been limited. The market closes steady, with a moderate

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 31, 1866.

Senatorial Morals.

The Senate Chamber on the 23d inst., was the scene of one of the most shameful occurrences ever witnessed in a deliberative assembly. The spirit of faction and the determination to control the Legislative department of the Government, which appears to be the unblushing purpose of the Radical members of the Senate, seem about to disgrace a body which has been rendered sacred to the American people as the scene of the prowess of their mental giants, and hallowed by the association of that immortal triumvirate of genius, which, for nearly thirty years controlled the destinies of the country and divided the homage of a great people, into a mere arena of party strifes and political jugglery, disgraceful to a country hustings.

The question before the Senate was or should have been purely a legal one, involving the right of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, to his seat.—It appears that both the Democratic and Republican parties of the New Jersey Legislature, distrustful of their ability to control a majority of the votes, agreed in joint Convention of both Houses, to elect an U. S. Senator, by a plurality vote, and in which election Mr. Stockton received the largest number. The question was whether the Legislature in absence of all law, had the right to elect a Senator by a plurality vote. The matter had not only undergone a two days debate in the Senate, but had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, composed of seven Senators, of which Mr. Trumbull was Chairman, and Reverdy Johnson and other eminent lawyers of that body were members, all of whom are Republicans except Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hendricks. This committee, with the exception of the dissenting voice of Senator Clark of New Hampshire, whose legal opinion seems to have been warped by party drill and discipline, reported favorably to Mr. Stockton's right to his seat, and introduced a resolution to that effect.

The yeas and nays being ordered upon the passage of the resolution, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, did not answer upon the call of his name, as he had not upon any of the previous votes in reference to this matter, and had given no reason therefor.—But before the result upon the direct vote was announced, and when it was generally known throughout the Chamber, that it stood yeas 21, nays 20, Mr. Sumner called loudly for Mr. Morrill to vote, and that Senator immediately recorded his name in the negative, which would have caused a tie and probably defeat the resolution.

The following proceedings were then had :

Mr. Stockton then rose and said that he held in his hand a despatch from his colleague, Mr. Wright, stating that he (Wright) had paired with Mr. Morrill, and that he would not have gone home if he had not been able to do so on this question. A day or two since Mr. Morrill came to him (Stockton) and told him that he would be compelled to vote on this question, and asked him to notify Mr. Wright to that effect. He had notified Mr. Wright, but it was too late for him to arrive here to vote. Believing Mr. Morrill to have violated the agreement between him (Morrill) and his colleague, he would ask the Clerk to call his (Stockton's) name.

Mr. Stockton's name was called, and he voted in the affirmative. This left the vote 22 yeas against 21 nays.

Several Senators—You can't vote in your own case.

Several other Senators—He has as good a right to vote as Morrill has.

Mr. Morrill rose to make an explanation. He remarked that what Mr. Stockton had said was substantially correct. It was true he had paired off with Mr. Wright. But on Wednesday evening he informed Mr. Stockton that he would feel constrained to vote on this question, and then suggested to Mr. Stockton to notify Mr. Wright of this fact. Such a length of time had elapsed since he paired that he did not feel bound by it.

The remark was again made in an under tone by several Senators—"A man can't vote for himself in such a case."

Mr. Sumner among others, was heard in the galleries to say, very excitedly, "It is a part of the law of nations that a man shall not vote in his own case."

Mr. Nye, addressing the Chair, said it was proper for him, being a new member, to enquire whether a member is entitled to vote in his own case, as had just been done.

Mr. Foster, in the Chair, said there was no rule on the subject. Mr. Stockton's name was upon the roll, and until the Senate decided to remove it, it must be called with other names.

The Chair then announced the vote on the adoption of the resolution declaring that Mr. Stockton was duly elected and is entitled to his seat, to be yeas 22, nays 21. So the resolution was adopted.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Morrill is so much the partisan as not to be controlled by the duty imposed by his pair with Mr. Wright, and that party success weighed more with him than the obligations of honor.

The position occupied by Mr. Stockton was a delicate one, and his action was made necessary by the recreancy of Morrill. We blush to witness the length to which men, filling the highest civil stations under our Government, are led by fanaticism and party zeal. It will indeed be a sad day for the Republic, when our Senate Chamber becomes the arena of unprincipled political gladiators, whose sole aims are the success of party and the emoluments of office, obtained at the sacrifice of national and personal honor.

The telegraph announces that Mr. Morrill's iniquity has been crowned with success. Mr. Stockton returns home, and the same partisan corruption which has secured this result, will return a Radical successor, and thus at the expense of the rights of the States, the sacredness of elections, the Constitution of the United States, of truth and honor, the Radicals will soon control the Senate, over and above the veto of the President.

Death of Senator Foot.

The telegraph announces that Senator Foot, of Vermont, died at his lodgings in Washington City Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

He was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vt., November 19, 1802. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1826, was principal of Castleton Seminary in 1826 and 1828, and in 1827 was tutor in the University of Vermont. From 1828 to 1831 he was professor of natural philosophy in the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Castleton. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar, and settled in Rutland, where he has resided ever since. In 1836 '7 and '8, and in 1847, he represented the town of Rutland in the Vermont Legislature, and in the last three years of his service, was Speaker of the House. In 1835 he was a delegate from Rutland to the Constitutional Convention, and made an elaborate speech in favor of creating a Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The measure was adopted by a close vote after an able and protracted debate. In 1842 and again in 1844 he was elected a Representative in Congress. In 1846 he declined a re-election, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1850 he was elected to the United States Senate, and has been since continuously a member of that body, his term expiring in 1869.

He has made many elaborate speeches in the Senate, and bore a conspicuous part in the great Lecompton debate of 1858. In 1854-'5 Mr. Foot was chosen President of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company in Georgia, and during the recess of Congress visited England, negociated the bonds of the Company, and purchased the iron for the Railroad, after which he resigned his post as President.

Mr. Foot, at the time of his death, had been for a longer period a Senator, than any of his colleagues. Before the war, he was a Whig and then Republican, and latterly he acted with the extreme radical wing of that party.

His death, and the action of the Senate in the case of Mr. Stockton, leaves two vacancies in that body, independent of the large number of Senators unrecognized.

The Finance Bill.

Although the able Secretary of the Treasury has not obtained in full those measures he regarded as necessary for a "healthy financial policy," in the bill which passed the House of Representatives on Friday last, we are glad to see that the great principle of contraction of the national currency is one of its leading features. "Authority to reduce the currency," wrote Mr. McCulloch to Mr. Morrill, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, "will go far to prevent the necessity for a reduction." This bill authorizes contraction to the extent of $10,000,000 for the whole of the first six months, and $4,000,000 per month subsequently.

As soon as it was known that the bill was in this shape, the gold quotation has steady declined, and on Saturday touched the lowest point since October, 1862. Let it be generally understood that the Treasurer has the power to contract the currency, as in his judgment shall seem expedient, it will place all combinations to control the price of gold within his reach, and compel speculators and stock gamblers to prey upon themselves instead of the public.

Of the two classes of paper issues—green backs and national bank notes, the preference would be given the former, if choice could be made between them, but as the Government can take in its own issues more readily, and as it is desired to begin the contraction of the currency at once, it seems necessary to adopt that course at present. The whole amount of national bank currency authorized is $300,000,000, and it is not all yet issued, while there are over $420,000,000 of non-interest bearing government notes in circulation. As it is in these that the banks are allowed to redeem, their gradual reduction must force those institutions nearer and nearer to specie payments with the government itself, all credits based upon the faith of the government appreciating in the meantime. Eventually the peculiar and extraordinary powers and privileges conferred upon the banks in the anomalous condition of war, will probably receive that attention which may be necessary to adapt them more equitably to the condition of the country in a state of peace—that is, if the national bank system is to be permanently continued.

The Soldiers Cemetery at Winchester.

The effort now being made by the ladies of Winchester, to collect the remains of the Confederate dead and inter them in a suitable and appropriate burial ground, is one that will reccommend itself to all, and to none more than to North Carolinians. Of the thousands of dead who lie scattered over the many battle fields in the lower Valley, no State can number as many noble sons as North Carolina. From Harrisonburg to Martinsburg and Shepherdstown, no engagement, however unimportant, was fought without the aid of troops from this State, and they now lie with no memorials to mark their resting places, and, alas! too many fill unknown graves. Their ashes should be gathered together and placed in consecrated ground, which in all times to come, may be a Mecca to which gratitude and affection will ever turn.

The noble women of the Valley of Virginia have inaugurated this labor of love, and we know of none who can more properly call upon their sisters of the South for assistance. We have witnessed and been the recipients of the hospitalities of the people of that section, and many gallant men who followed the waning fortunes of the Confederacy to the end, and who now look back, through the terrible ordeal of blood and carnage that has swept, as with a besom of destruction, over the fairest inheritance of God, with emotions of gratitude to the refined and lovely women of the Valley, and who remember as bright spots upon their cheerless existence, the genuine hospitality of the homes of noble old Virginia, will recognize in this effort the last, as it is the only one left, of the kind offices to be contributed by these noble women, amid the disolation of their own lands and the destruction of their own homes, to those who gave their lives for their protection.

We are informed that the ladies of Winchester, in the furtherance of their noble purpose, have requested the Rev. A. A. Watson, Rector of St. James Church, in this city, to act as an agent for them, and he has kindly consented to do so. All contributions left with him will be promptly forwarded, and we feel sure that our people will not be niggardly in their contributions for an object that appeals so feelingly to their gratitude. Other communities throughout the State and the South have already made liberal donations, and we are fully persuaded that an object, conceived in the warm and generous impulses of grateful woman, will be rewarded by the full fruition of an accomplished labor.

In this connection, we append the following article from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, in reference to the "Noble Old Valley:"

A correspondent of the *Biblical Recorder*, of this city, writing from the Valley of Virginia, gives an interesting account of matters in that section of country. Alluding to the many melancholy evidences of the war that abound throughout that stricken region, the writer feelingly observes:

"It has been frequently remarked that among our dead there seem to be more from North Carolina than any other State. Dear North Carolina! Brave old North State! The tears of Virginia's daughters are mingled with the flowers they have scattered over the graves where thy heroes lie sleeping; and it has been their sad privilege to administer to the wants of many of them, ere they died."

It was the fortune of a large number of North Carolina regiments to be attached to the Corps that principally operated in the Valley; and one who has passed, or may travel, up and down it, will be mournfully impressed with the truth of the statement of this correspondent. Everwhere along its length the heroic dead of North Carolina lie sleeping, many of them in unknown and unmarked graves. Near the numerous villages, however, that dot the country, in most of which hospitals were established, the cemeteries have been attended with pious care, and bear touching testimony to the beautiful devotion of the daughters of Virginia. Many bereft ones in this State, whose kindred lie mouldering beneath the sod of the Valley, owe a debt of gratitude to the noble women of that region, though they may know it not. They *would* recognize it, in all its force, could the lips that are now silent tell of the gentle ministrations that soothed their last hours, and brought to the dying couch such sweet memories of home.

Noble old Valley! Scourged and desolated land! Home of whole-souled hospitality, of social refinement and of high moral culture! It is the earnest aspiration, we are sure, of all who have ever had an opportunity of cultivating the acquaintance, and testing the virtues of its people, that the deep scars on its bosom may be speedily healed, and it again become, what by nature it was designed to be, and what before the struggle it was, the very garden spot of the world!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DARLINGTON, S. C.—We regret to learn that on Sunday last the village of Darlington, in Darlington District, S. C., was visited with a very destructive fire, between three and four o'clock in the morning. The fire commenced in the store of B. A. & J. F. Early, and some twenty-five buildings, including the Court House, were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiarism.

Mr. Pollard.

Having published yesterday an article, written by Ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana, at present editor of the *Mexicam Times*, containing an attack upon Mr. Pollard, we had intended to publish a reply of that gentleman, which appeared in the *Norfolk Virginian* a few days since, when the following article contributed to the *Memphis Avalanche* by Mr. Pollard, and published a few months since, fell under our notice and we publish it in justice to that gentleman, believing that it will be a more complete refutation of the charges than anything which could now be penned.

The article is as follows :

Whatever may be the dispute in history as to the administrative wisdom of ex-President Davis and his ability as a ruler, and whatever opinions may be asserted among his own countrymen on one or the other side of this question, there can be no doubt of the world's verdict as to the virtue and merit of his conduct in a time of severest misfortune. Indeed, the behavior of Mr. Davis as a prisoner has compelled the respect of his worst enemies, and drawn the attention of the world to an example of heroism, and an image of dignity such is seldom seen in history. If there were questions in the past between Mr. Davis and his countrymen, they are forgotten when the latter considered that the illustrious prisoner is now enduring a vicarious punishment for the sins of a whole people, and contemplate how well in the time of misfortune he has represented the fortitude of the South, and given dignity to the fall of the Confederacy.

As a prisoner, Mr. Davis has behaved with a noble propriety that alone is sufficient to entitle his name to the respect of the world, and rank it with heroic sufferers.—He has been almost sublimely silent. Not a word of expostulation or entreaty has been caught from his lips. He has asked nothing; he has made no weak complaint; he has uttered no passionate reproach. He does not talk politics. He does not chaffer with his jailors. Surrounded by men on the alert, and in constant anxiety to pick up his slightest word, watched, eaves-dropped, approached by morbid curiosity, he is the same silent, imperturable man, always in the attitude of self possessed and graceful dignity.—Thank God, we have no disgusting newspaper-paragraphing about what Mr. Davis says in prison, and what politics he talks, what repartee he makes to Gen So-and-so, and what smart things he says on different occasions. The grand silence of the man has never been broken by any unworthy exclamation, or any paltry words of commonplace conversation.

Such a spectacle even an enemy may respect. There can be no doubt of the courage and dignity of the man, and his honorable representation, in this respect, of his countrymen. What the Government has most to fear in bringing Mr. Davis to trial, is the splendid and imposing figure he will make in the world's eye, as he stands before the august bar to which he may be summoned. He will stand there in the height of a great intellect; his dignity, his brilliant mind, his well-poised manners, his culled words of scholarship, will not be lost upon the attention of the world in such dramatic circumstances; and Jefferson Davis on his trial, may yet be the most imposing and admirable figure of the age.

The Veto of the Civil Rights Bill.

President Johnson, to arrest encroachments on the Constitution, to prevent centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government, and to check all means calculated "to arrest the progress of those influences, which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace," has returned to the Senate the Civil Rights Bill, without his approval. All honor to him will be the heartfelt exclamation from every conservative man throughout the Union. The power of veto was wisely given to the President by the framers of the Federal Constitution, to protect the minority from the encroachments of the majority, and it has been used the second time by our noble Chief Magistrate, to protect a minority which has no voice in the Congress, against unconstitutional laws, which are in conflict with their rights and interests—enactments as mischievous as they are illegal.

The message will be found equal in ability, weight of thought and clearness of expression, to his last and fully sustains the reputation of the President, won by the former veto.

While the Civil Rights Bill is a far more atrocious measure than the Freedman's Bureau Bill, which has already received Executive disapproval, and although its dangerous tendencies and unconstitutional character are so conclusively shown by Mr. Johnson, we are not fully satisfied that the veto will be sustained. The shameless prostitution of personal honor and party reputation exhibited in the Senate during the early part of the week, which was consummated by the dismissal of Mr. Stockton from that body, the absence of Mr. Wright of New Jersey, and the illness of Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, which deprives the President of the support of three conservative Senators, may bring it within the power of the Radicals to pass the bill over the veto.

Be this as it may, Mr. Johnson has done his duty. He has shown not only his convictions of the obligations resting upon him, but the courage to do so in opposition to the most powerful and determined majority with which a President has ever had to contend, and it may now be well understood that no inducements of personal convenience or popularity, of party expediency or success, will induce him to depart one hair's breadth from the line of duty imposed upon him by the obligations of his office and the requirements of the Constitution. Congress seems determind to test his firmness and devotion to right, and while they may not be satisfied with the result, we hope it will be decisive of the future prosperty and welfare of the country.

We deem no apology necessary, in giving up so much of our available space, to the exclusion of other matter, in order to lay the message in full before our readers. It is a document well worthy a careful perusal, and will bind more closely the affections of our people to the President.

Another Lesson of Morality in the Senate.

A few moments before the vote was taken in the Stockton case, a Republican Senator found the inventor of the universal suffrage, general amnesty proposition—Senator Stewart—in the restaurant upon the floor of the Capitol, under the Senate Chamber. The Republican Senator remarked to Stewart: "They will require your vote up stairs directly." Stewart replied, "Well, they may get along without my vote," and remained quietly seated in the restaurant.

Some of us who were tolerably well posted watched the manœuvres of the Radicals on the floor of the Senate the early part of the session to-day, and we became aware of an arrangement by which it was agreed that Stewart should clear out just before the vote came up. Wade, of Ohio, was the manager of the affair, and the weak vessel, Stewart, yielded to the proposition without a remonstrance. A short time after Mr. Stockton was ejected, Stewart returned to the Senate Chamber, looking as though he felt that he was unworthy of even his own respect.

Washington Correspondence, Richmond Times.

It will be thus seen that the son-in-law of the redoubtable and ubiquitous Foote, is more anxious to secure suffrage for the "poor negro" than to vote himself. He permits one half of the power, the young State of Nevada has in the Senate to break a link in the chain of conspiracy against the life of the Union, to be wasted at a time when its exercise would have been decisive, and thus by his defection, permits law and justice to be trampled upon, and causes the nation's heart to bleed for its own degredation, amidst the smiles and congratulations of the incorrigible Sumner, the immaculate Morrill and the elegant Nye.

This defection on the part of Senator Stewart is made a little more remarkable, when it is recollected that he is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and signed the report which declared Mr. Stockton entitled to his seat, and so recorded his name on previous votes. But the Senate having first decided, with his assistance, that Mr. Stockton was not entitled to a vote, thus placing it within his power, by remaining silent, to unseat Mr. Stockton, he is suddenly called to the restaurant, for he has not yet reached the depth of infamy to vote directly against his own report.

How can the South trust the seeming friendship of such men? How can honorable men any where endorse such conduct? How will the world regard the character of the highest legislative body known to our form of government, when we have daily such exhibitions of a want of political and moral integrity? How can the country put confidence in the honesty of purpose of a Senator who, yesterday, offers to heal the wounds of the Union, and to-day sells himself; for the purpose of enabling the Radicals to open them afresh by rendering powerless the soothing ministrations of the President?

We are glad to see, however, by our telegraphic dispatch, that Mr. Scovel, President, of the New Jersey Senate, will not place the seal of his office upon this nefarious contract. He will not prostrate his position at the dishonorable order of political pipe-layers, nor sacrifice his sense of official duty for party triumph.

TAX ON LETTER-HEADS, ETC.—In response to a letter received by the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the tax on letter-heads, printing on envelops, posters, circulars, &c., he has replied that the paper is to be deducted from the returns on letter-heads, (one letter-head to a sheet or leaf) and on envelopes, in all cases, regardless which party furnishes the paper. If furnished by the printer, *the cost to him* of the paper only is the amount to be deducted.

Circulars, programmes, cards, bill-heads, labels, and tags, wholly or partially printed, are taxable on the full value. Posters, designed for sticking up exclusively, and generally in bolder type than circulars and programmes, are exempt. If designated to be used in the two-fold manner of posting and distributing about to passers by, throwing into stores, putting on seats in places of meeting, &c., they are either circulars or programmes, determinable by the character of the matter, and are taxable as such.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

The Fate of Tennessee decided by the Veto of the Civil Rights Bill—Heading Off the President—The Ousting of Senator Stockton—The Loan Bill and the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The admission of the representation from Tennessee depended chiefly upon the fate of the civil rights bill. The veto of that bill renders it quite certain that Tennessee will not be recognized at this session, either with or without conditions.

The committee on reconstruction will engage at once on the task of heading off the President by constitutional amendments.

The expectation of the message had stimulated action on the part of the republican Senators upon the question of the right of Mr. Stockton to a seat. It was the evident determination to oust him before the question should be taken on the passage of the civil rights bill over the President's head. An earnest effort was made to obtain a postponement of the case of Mr. Stockton till Wednesday when his colleague (Mr. Wright) could be here. With great tenacity the accidental majority adhered to their purpose, and a postponement was defeated. But opposition was idle, for there was a fixed majority against Mr. Stockton.

The Legislature of New Jersey is in session, waiting for this event, in order to elect a republican in the place of Mr. Stockton.

The loan bill from the House has been considered and approved by the finance committee of the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass that body. The effect of the passage of this bill has been discounted in the money circles, and already a reaction in gold, stocks, &c., is visible. However much inclined the Secretary of the Treasury may be to contract the currency, neither the law nor the financial situation will allow him to do it prior to the next session of Congress.

IOTA.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the China—St. Patrick's Day Quiet—Cattle Plague—Commercial, &c.

HALIFAX, March 27.

The steamer China, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, has arrived, with dates via Queenstown of the 18th.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.

Arrived from Baltimore, Rialto, at Falmouth.

St. Patrick's day passed off without any disturbance. At the dinner of the St. Patrick's Society at Dublin, Mr. Chester Fortesque, Secretary for Ireland, announced that next year the Prince of Wales would accept the office of President of the society.

The London Observer announces that Mr. P. C. Baring will soon succeed Lord C. Paget as Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Fenwick, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, had resigned.

Unsuccessful attempts were made on the 17th, at Millwall, to launch the mammoth iron-clad Northumberland. After running about 100 feet, she came to a stand-still, and all efforts of tugs to move her proved fruitless. The Prince of Wales and a brilliant assembly were present.

The weekly returns of the cattle plague show a continued diminution of new cases, but of a large increase in the number of cattle killed.

Advices from Madrid on the 16th March, announce that Spain has recognized the Republics of Guatamala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Ministers from these States have signed treaties of peace with Spain.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales for the week 91,250 bales. Market buoyant, with an advance of ¼d. on American, and ¼@1d. on other discriptions. Sales on Friday to 15,000 bales, the market closing with an upward tendency. Orleans fair 20¼d.; middling 19¼d.; Mobile fair 20¾d., middling 19½d.; Uplands fair 20½d., middlings 19¾d.—Total stock of cotton 340,000 bales, including 198,000 bales American. Advices from Manchester report the market buoyant, with an advancing tendency.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, March 17.—Breadstuffs.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady; winter red 10s.@10s. 6d. Corn firm at 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. for mixed. Provisions generally steady. Beef quiet and easier. Pork firm, with an upward tendency, with partial advance of 1s.@2s. ₱ bbl. Bacon firm, with an advance of 1s. on the week. Lard steady. Butter unchanged.

A telegram from Leeds, England, says that, in consequence of rumors of a Fenian outbreak, the city police had been largely augmented. Secret drilling had been going on among the Fenians of Leeds for some time.

The London Times of the 17th March, in announcing that the reciprocity treaty terminated that day, says that American fishermen will be duly warned, and after a fixed time exclusion of their boats will be enforced. For this purpose a British war vessel will be stationed to see that the rights of the fisheries are not imposed upon, and also to prevent collisions.

How the Negroes Work—How Abolitionism has Ruined Louisiana.

The following official figures of the sugar crop are more eloquent than any words, of the evil effects of emancipation upon the industrial interest of the country :

SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA.

Parishes.	1864-65 No. of Plantations.	1864-65 Crop Hhds.	1861-62. No. of Plant'ns.	1861-62. Crop Hhds.
Orleans	1	26	5	1,790
St. Bernard	7	361	10	6,640
Planquemine	29	2,301	42	22,433
Terrebonne	21	426	88	28,839
Assumption	31	963	154	37,766
Lafourche	7	118	76	29,781
St. Charles	5	73	34	19,191
St. John Baptist	4	43	64	18,843
St. James	13	267	88	34,224
Ascension	19	1,285	58	30,722
Iberville	23	429	121	41,921
Jefferson	8	303	25	11,086
St. Mary	2	61	168	48,779
Point Coupee	1	4	59	22,565
West Baton Rouge	3	35	54	24,697
East Baton Rouge	1	60	39	10,949
Sixteen Parishes	171	6,755	1,090	389,547

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SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROvisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

THE STRUGGLE FOR RADICAL SUPREMACY.

It is very important for the republican majority in Congress to effect a change of four Senators in their favor. This can be done by turning out Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, and by a fatal termination of the illness of Mr. Wright, of the same State. Republican Senators would be chosen in their places, and thus the Republicans would probably regain the two-thirds power.

They are confident that such will be the case, and in view of these events Monday night, says a correspondent, was a perfect jubilee among them.

HON. CLEMENT C. CLAY.

An intercepted letter, in possession of the State Department, has been published, and is "identified as being written by Clement C. Clay, under date of St. Catherines, C. W., Nov. 1864." The letter shows the complicity of the writer in the raids from Canada and Nova Scotia. It is understood to furnish the real grounds for Mr. Clay's prolonged imprisonment at Fortress Monroe. The letter is addressed to J. P. Benjamin, and urges official sanction by the Confederate Government of the acts of Lieutenant Bennett H. Zinne and others who made the raid on St. Albans.

COMMANDER MAURY AND MEXICO.

A Washington letter says :

The reports in circulation here as to the final departure of Captain Maury from Mexico are unfounded. It has been currently rumored that Captain Maury has been superceded by Maximilian, and this act of the Emperor is regarded as a concession to the United States Government. A private letter recently received from Captain Maury states that he is actively engaged in developing his immigration schemes, and he is still at the head of the bureau. He has gone over to Europe on business connected with his department. The news of the dismissal of Captain Maury would be very welcome to Mr. Seward, who looks with an evil eye on everything connected with the Mexican Empire, and especially on the efforts of Southerners to establish themselves there.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Late War—Reports of Spies.

It was but too well known during the late war, that there was treachery on the part of some employee of the War Department of the Confederate States. We allude not now to the perfidy which kept a secret diary of extracts from the current official reports, and has lately put them in the form of a book; but to the correspondence which was kept up by paid spies, with the Washington Government, purporting to give information, and often giving it correctly, of the most vital character.

In the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department, appears in a letter under date of March 15th, 1865, addressed by Secretary Seward, in circular, to the United States Ministers in Europe, that reveals some of the statements of his Richmond informers. We copy some of the extracts which we find in our Northern exchanges, that our readers may see what they are. That they are accurate in all things, was not to be expected; and in truth, in the personal references and classifications, and the details of conversations, they are often grossly and notoriously false.

The first is a statement of the entire military strength of the Confederacy on the 4th of February, 1865, from official records in the War Department, which force was distributed as follows :

Under Lee in Virginia	64,000
Command of Bragg and Hoke, North Carolina	8,000
Command of Buregard and Hardee, South Carolina	22,000
[This last embraces the late army of Hood, and the forces which evacuated Savannah. It was, at the above date, at Branchville and Florence, South Carolina.]	
Command of Dick Taylor, D. H. Hill and Howell Cobb, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi	7,000
Entire force west of the Mississippi under Kirby Smith, Magruder and Pierce	50,000
	150,000
Hood went into Tennessee with	47,000
He brought out with him	17,500
Showing a loss of	29,500
In West Virginia and East Tennessee, but	4,500

This force was to have been moved to Lynchburg after March 1.

"From records in the Adjutant and Inspector General's office" appears that from the 1st of October, 1864, up to the 4th of February, 1865, 72,000 men had deserted from the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi.

Nearly all the Missourians deserted from the army of Price during his recent invasion of Missouri, and he lost during the campaign 19,500 men.

"A distinguished Confederate officer just from Georgia," (February 6) says that the remnant of Hood's army is nothing more than a demoralized mob He saw the men pass through Montgomery on their way to Branchville, South Carolina."

The following purports to be a report of a conference between General Lee and a committee of the Confederate Senate, on the 24th of January, 1865 :

INTERROGATORIES BY SENATOR HUNTER.

Q. What do you think of evacuating Virginia and going to North Carolina? A. It would be a bad movement, in my opinion; the Viginia troops would go home.

Q. Do you think we have troops sufficient for the next campain? A. I do not; we cannot last till midsummer.

Q. What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes? A. If we intend to carry on the war, that is the least of evils; but in such an event it should be understood that these slaves have their liberty.

Q. Do you think we could succeed by putting the negroes in the field? A. That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war for another year.

INTERROGATED BY SENATOR HILL.

Q. What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace. A. It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe that we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

BY SENATOR GRAHAM.

Q. What is your individual opinion upon the subject of peace? A. I think the best policy to pursue is to make peace upon the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifice.

BY SENATOR WALKER.

Q. Provided peace be not made before spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy to act with unlimited powers? A. I will take any position the country assigns to me and do the best I can. But I do not think that I can save the cause now—*that* no human power can save. Had I this offer made to me one year ago I think I would have made our condition better than it is now.

BY SENATOR ORR.

Q. You think then, General, that the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace upon the Stephens plan? A. Yes, that is the best policy now. I think the army and people ought to be saved if all else is lost.

The following undertakes to describe a conversation between President Davis and Senator Johnson :

On Monday, the 6th of February, after the Peace Commissioners had returned from Fortress Monroe, Senator Johnson, of Georgia, waited on the President, and, in substance, the following conversation took place :

"Well, President Davis, so your peace mission has failed."

"Yes, I knew it would; I hope the reconstructionists will fight Lincoln instead of fighting me."

Mr. Lincoln, it seems, was not opposed to making peace with the States; but he was not in favor of recognizing the Confederate Government as an independent power.

"I see, President, that you have withdrawn all the troops from Georgia into Carolina and Virginia. What will the people of Georgia do for protection in the next campain?"

"The people of Georgia have followed the counsels of Governor Brown and Mr. Stephens; they must now protect themselves."

"Well, President, if you can do without the people of Georgia, the people of Georgia can do without you."

The following list comprises the names of Senators, members of Congress, and leading public men throughout the South who favor a reconstruction of the Government on the basis of the Union:

Virginia.—Allen T. Carpenter, Senator; Thomas S. Gholson, M. C.; William C. Rives, M. C.; D. O. DeJarnette, M. C.; John B. Baldwin, M. C.; Fayette McMullen, M. C.; Samuel Miller, Ex-Governor H. A. Wise, Hon. Jno. M. Botts, Hon. Willirm L. Goggin.

North Carolina.—William A. Graham, Senator; William B. Dorch, Senator; Robert R. Bridges, M. C.; J. T. Leach, M. C.; James M. Leach, M. C.; T. C. Fuller, M. C.; Jas. Turner, M. C.; John A. Gilmer, M. C.; J. P. Ramsey, M. C.; B. S. Gaither, M. C.; Governor Vance, Hon. W. W. Holden.

South Carolina.—James L. Orr, Senator; W. W. Boyce, M. C.

Georgia.—Herschell V. Johnson, Senator; Benjamin H. Hill, Senator; M. H. Blandford, M. C.; Clifford Anderson, M. C.; J. T. Sheumaker, M. C.; Jas. H. Smith, M. C.; Geo. N. Lester, M. C.; H. P. Bell, M. C.; Warren Aiken, M. C.; Governor Brown, Hon. J. I. Whitaker, Hon. Joshua Hill, Judge Senter Stephens, Judge A. E. Wright, Hon. V. A. Gaskell, Judge Ensard, Hon. H. B. Waugh, Hon. Lucius Samlin.

Alabama.—R. W. Walker, Senator; Robert Jameson, Senator; Thomas J. Foster, M. C.; W. B Smith, M. C.; David Clopton, M. C.; George Watts, Hon. John Clemens, Hon. —— Fitzpatrick, former United States Senator; Hon. Mr. Parsons, at present a member of the Legislature.

Mississippi.—J. W. C. Watson, Senator; J. A. Orr, M. C.; O. R. Singleton, M. C.; W. D. Holden, M. C.; Ex-Governor Matthews.

[We have copied the above as we find it, the mutilation of facts being greater than the mutilation of names.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts from Internal Revenue last week were $3,400,042 17. The total receipts sine June 31, 1865—the beginning of the present fiscal year—have been $239,412,225 12, and since the 1st January of this year, $63,865,767 10. No wonder gold declines.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The Liberals Defeated in Mexico—Robbery of the Southern Express—News from New Orleans—Military Engagements in Mexico.

MATAMORAS, March 19.

Two engagements had occurred at Parae, Northern Mexico. The Liberals were defeated at first, but were reinforced, and attacked the French under Baron Du Brior, who was killed and a hundred of his men captured. Dorsey was afterwards besieged in Parae Church with fifty men, but he held out until reinforced.

The Southern Express, at Brazos, was recently robbed of $75,000.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The high water has broken through the levees in upper Louisiana, and work is suspended.

Three cargoes of Cuban sugar for St. Louis are detained at quarantine. The press call for the removal of the quarantine. There is no cholera or fever in the Mexican Gulf.

Texas—Protection of the Frontier—Organization of the National Union Party—Ex-Governor E. M. Pierce Candidate for Governor.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, March 21.

In the Texas Convention an ordinace has been adopted providing for the appointment of a Commission by the Government to proceed to Washington to represent definitely the condition of the inhabitants along the Mexican frontier.

The Kickapoos are particularly complained of. Five companies of seventy men each (mounted) are to be organized for present service.

GALVESTON, Friday, March 23.

The proceedings of the Convention to-day were chiefly of local interest. All hands are going to a complimentary banquet to night.

The National party is organizing in Texas, with Unionists as leaders. Ex-Governor Pierce, an unconditional Union man during the war, appears as the candidate for Governor. The bulk of the people are out for him.

Arrived, steamer *Virginia*, New York, in less than ten days.

Cotton market flat.

Important Order.

We call attention to the following special order of the Major commanding the military post of Norfolk, Va.:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST, NORFOLK, VA., March 23d, 1866.

Special Order No. 70.

The attention of the commanding officer has been directed to the evils arising from the crowding together of the idle and dissolute persons in this city.

All such are notified that the demand for labor exceeds the available supply. No one can offer want of employment as an excuse for idleness. In view of these facts, and in order to make the idle and vicious contribute something towards the public good :

It is hereby ordered, that all idle persons found in the limits of this command, who are without sufficient means of support, and are competent to perform labor, will be collected together and placed at work cleansing and policing the public thoroughfares and removing the offal of this city.

This order to take effect on and after the 31st day of March, 1866.

By order of
Post Major P. W. STANHOPE.

J. L. RATHBONE,
First Lieut. 12th U. S. Infantry, Post Adjutant.

FROM CALIFONIA.

New Gold Excitement—Earthquake, Etc:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28th.

Great excitement has been created at Victoria by a report of the discovery of a ledge of well-defined gold-bearing rock, of great richness. It is said to be fifty feet in width, and within fifteen miles of the town.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was recently experienced at Helena, Montana.

A regiment of mounted volunteers are going to the rescue of the citizens of Fort Benton, who are threatened by savages.

A FISH IN AN OIL WELL—SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The Pithole (Penn.) *Record* has the following:

No. 66, T. Holmden Farm, has been pumping oil and water for some time, and on Saturday last the superintendant had the tubing drawn for the purpose of cleaning the well out and drilling it deeper. During the operation they struck a large crevice in the rock, and on using the sand pump they brought to the surface a live fish, having no eyes, of a brown color, and some four inches long. The fish was brought from a depth of six hundred and sixteen feet, and no doubt felt as much suprised at being introduced into this vale of tears, as did those who made the introduction. This specimen of the internal production of the earth was put in water immediately after being brought to the surface, but being accustomed to a more retired life with a mixture of salt water and oil for food and raiment, survived his changed condition but a few hours. He was as tightly "bottled" as Butler on the James, and is now on exhibition at lease 66.—It will furnish food for theoretically inclined individ